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FIRST EDITION.

SHIPPENSBURG.

State Teachers' Association.

ADDRESS OF CHANCELLOR WOODS.

Technical Education Scientifically Discussed.

Needed Reform in the Public School System.

How Each Citizen May Best Fill His Place in Social Life.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHIPPENSBURG, PA., August 12, 1874.

The State Teachers' Association reassembled to-day, Professor Luckey in the chair. The most important event of the day was the address by Chancellor Woods of the Western University of Pennsylvania. He followed is the full text of the address:

ADDRESS OF CHANCELLOR WOODS.

I address the representatives of the 19,000 educators of our large, rich and influential State, which is entrusted the moulding of our 1,000 youth.

Not of fertile soil, or our many manufactures, in themselves considered, are of so much importance as the brain and brawn of a youth who are to cultivate this soil, increase and perfect these manufactures, thus raising us the high rank we should retain among our sister States.

However humble our work as teachers may be viewed by those who measure success by material income or their display of dress and equipage, measured as every work should be by the good done, it is second to none. We do not address legislators, sensitive as an open lett to the popular pulse, or manufacturers, looking eagerly at the profits of the cent year, but those who sow for others and e living to be fed to multiply, not make g metal, but to build up true, intelligent and honest women.

I address you on a practical subject and I desire to do it as earnestly and with such statistical facts as will impress you, and, through you, others in different parts of our State, with great importance of the subject, and sound such action as shall advance the good of our youth and the interests of our State. And I propose to do it in a plain, unadorned manner, using some of the many facts before me which favor education in the theory and practice of the arts and trades of all kinds. That real education in our calling which should and enable each of us to discharge in the best manner the special narrow round of duty which each citizen fills his own personal sphere in social life.

As teachers our lives are not those of idlers, or ease, but of severe, exhausting labor naturally as varied in its nature as the difference combinations of matter with the unlimited elements of mind, and heart, can make it. So unlike an ingenious piece of machinery requires labor and skill: to mould and fashion soul demands the exercise of the highest powers with which man is endowed. To the all-wise providence of Omnipotence; second only unless it be to developing the faculties man as the Creator. Education is "one of the greatest and noblest designs that can be thought and for which the highest persons in the land, the puddler, cutting tailor, glass-blower or at worker receives greater compensation in the semi-moulder, or the laundress for etc-ry. More is paid for the covering than for the object covered; for the salting than for the eel.

Our duty as educators is not simply to instruct in one or a few studies, but to develop a comparative value of different studies to correct scientists, with different capacities, ties and purposes.

The object to be moulded, and the use to be de of it, should be considered. A thing is not most useful to one at one time, may not be it another time, or to another at the same e. The fit thing to be studied, is the fit quesy, at the fit time, is to be decided—what will best suited to fashion and illuminate, and ngthen the mind for its future work. e question is not whether a certain study useful or not, but whether it is the most ful for a certain student at a certain e, in his circumstances, and with this inded business or profession, and this too bout reference to the taste, profit or conence of the teacher.

o undervalue and disparage what we do not ess, and to over-estimate and praise what do possess, is a fault as old as man common to the other than to others.

he classics have been denounced as useless even injurious, a great waste of time. t they have been studied by those who ld have devoted their time to other more ctical studies, and by persons who had no e or faculty which would enable them to benefitted by them, there can be no doubt. same may be said of the higher mathe- s, and many other studies. But more time have been wasted on the elementary Engbranches from commencing them at an proper time, studying portions comparly valueless and from defective teach- The classics give a knowledge of the sources of our modern culture, in no small measure of our re- on, polity, law, and history. y are admirably suited to give us a knowl- of words, to improve the judgment, deep mind, and to give finish and complete- to the man. All who would be accomplished scholars, or thorough professionals, and all who have the time and means, uld study them. e very men who ridicule and contemn the ly of the classics as a waste of time, will other branches to such person, and to a ain extent or in such a manner as will ve an injury and loss to them. The youth s to leave school before fifteen, is required pend all or an unreasonable portion of his ly in the mere rudiments of geography, mmar and arithmetic, to the total lect of drawing, elementary chem- ly, physics and mechanics, transcen- knowledge, an acquaintance with eh is essential to his success in life. The ve-lodged waste of time on the classics by e who have no time or capacity for them, who pursue them in connection with more ortant studies, is, however, sustained by paratively few; the loss from entire neg- or injudicious teaching of many of the ary branches, is sustained by the many. than four per cent. of our youth extend ir studies beyond the common rudiments. An error, therefore, in our educational methods for these branches, is of comparative times as many persons as in the case of classics. So, while gazing at distant objs, we have stumbled into the mire before us. Such is human consistency!

e relative worth of the various kinds of wledge to the student has not been sufficiently regarded. The studies he has pursued be valuable, and to different degrees to which as pursued them, whilst they may be less ent to others, they may be less to him, and unless the differences becomes, o increased the range of studies, we cannompel the student to follow a routine d by past centuries. The two different ms as to the object of education still pre- Bronson says it is to prepare the student ain his food and clothing; Matthew Arnsays, to know is sublime, to do, base. recognize the change that has taken and adapt ourselves to it, is the part of n. We cannot sympathize with the distished Greek scholar, who, on his death amented that he had not spent the last years of life on the dative case.

old and rich institutions of England are to adapt themselves to the changes in ge. In Cambridge, it is said, a man may t the highest honors in mathematics and al philosophy, and have never seen a , a lens, an air-pump or a thermometer; at a lens, an air-pump or a thermometer; t Oxford he may get his first honor in al science without knowing the Binomial em, or the solution of a triangle. Let ical education we are far behind Engand the continent, we are numerous endowed institutions devoted to give instruction in practical education. They have consequently acquired great superiority over us in many of the arts and manufactures. We have been too well satisfied with ourselves and our school-system, and have not educated our youth in the arts so as to develope, without "trial and error," and without the most lavish waste, our abundant natural resources. Our wealth has reached the sum of $30,000,000,000. But we forget that we are in most cases exhausting our virgin soil without seeking to restore it; that we are consuming our vast stores of mineral wealth and recklessly destroying our forests. In the year 1870 this transfer of wealth from surface and from beneath the surface, after deducting the cost of labor and material, was $1,182,416,861, or 1-25 of all our computed wealth. We took our riches from the earth and, aided by foreign capital to the amount of $1,400,000,000—our supposed entire foreign indebtedness—we erected our edifices, built our ships and railroads, and fancied ourselves more wealthy by this entire amount. We forget that the change in a dollar from the purse to the hand, where it could be seen and counted, is not an increase of one dollar in our wealth. It was a dollar, and is a dollar still. We forgot that it is labor which creates wealth or enhances values, and, so far as labor was employed in developing our resources, to that amount, and to that amount only, it has added to our wealth. Of this vast natural wealth we must not be too prodigal. We have, it is true, one of the richest countries on the earth; a fertile soil, extensive forests, and an abundance of oil, coal, iron, salt, gold, silver, lead, copper, nickel, slate and marble. Much of our soil has already been exhausted through bad agriculture. We are less careful in this than the Chinese, who see that every element taken from the soil is returned to it, so that there shall be no waste. Our woodlands have been so recklessly stripped, noble forests often girdled and left to stand for years to decay, monuments of our wastefulness, that the cry Forbear! is coming up from all parts of our land. Our iron and coal, too, have been used without regard to economy. What we want is to use all our abundant material so economically as to have no waste, and to apply to it so much of skilled labor as will add the most possible to its value. The labor, too, should be applied in this and not in foreign countries. To send our cotton to England and bring it back, paying for it many times what we receive, and to send over our wheat to be converted into labor, is doing what England did from Alfred to Edward the Confessor—selling our skins for a sixpence and buying the tails for a shilling. We have, we find, in the census recently expressed in our country, that we should connect ourselves to agriculture, and avoid manufactures. This would make us the slaves of foreign countries, simply tributary to their wealth. An equitable measure of exchange becomes wealthy or powerful. What we do want is intelligent, skilled labor to enhance the value of the natural wealth of the country, and send it to the market increased in value one hundred or a thousand fold. How greatly labor increases the value of the material, can be easily illustrated. Aniline colors, surpassing in beauty Tyrian purple, are made from coal tar, until lately a worthless refuse; and the Aniline blue sells for $25 a pound. A pound of cotton, costing 12 cents, made into muslin of good design, sells for 80 cents, and made into lace, $4; a pound of the finest cotton, costing 40 cents, made into cotton lace, will bring $1,000; iron ore, costing 75 cents, made into bar iron, will sell for $5; into watch springs, $0 50; table knives, $180; the finest needles, $6,666; shirt buttons, $29,480; watch springs, $300,000; hair springs, $800,000; gravers, $2,000,000. Here in bar has, with the aid of machinery, produced the difference between 75 cents and $2,777,260. Any industry followed without labor has no exchangeable value. Rude labor, that which requires no practice or education, brings the lowest price; dexterous labor, which enables a person through practice to perform works or parts of works quickly and nicely, brings a higher price; and skilled labor, combining a knowledge of the principles underlying the operations as well as dexterity in their execution, brings the highest price. Skilled labor creates values, raises labor and destroys them. The last stroke of the skilled sculptor gives value to the statue; one blow of the rude laborer mars and destroys the work of years. It is by labor that our machine-shops and iron furnaces and looms have been productive of wealth to our State than it would be the richest gold mines of the world. And if one half of the 3,000,000 persons in the country engaged in agriculture, manufactures, and mechanical and mining industries should become *skilled* laborers, how could we add to our wealth or to our wealth of $18,000,000. If there should be the same change in one half of those engaged in the same pursuits in our whole country, it would, at a very low estimate, add $6,000,000,000 annually to the wealth of the nation. We must not overlook the fact that the sum required for necessary food and clothing is far the same for all classes of laborers. In England it has been computed that $125 represents the cost of a highly skilled over a laboring workman; and that this cost of a skilled workman is less than one year's purchase of his increased value to the nation.

A single fact will illustrate the value of skilled labor in connection with machinery. A Pittsburgh Cotton Manufacturing Company wanted a new Corliss Steam Engine to take the place of one they then had. The offer of one for $8,500 was refused. A second offer, for the fuel saved in five years by the use of the new engine, disclosed the fact that the saving would be $290 per month, or $12,000 in five years. The engine was taken at the first offer. The saving from machinery running evenly, avoiding the breaking of threads, was probably equal to the saving of fuel.

Time will not permit us to do more than to make one or two lesson arising from ignorant and incompetent workmen, engineers, architects, overseers or owners of property. The blundering on the ocean of the Collingwood steamship L'Amerique through the ignorance of the engineer; the building by our own government, at a cost of $11,000,000, of twenty light-draft monitors, not large enough to carry the turret for which they were designed, the placing of an engine at the cost of nearly $800,000, on one of our government ships, which was abandoned after a single voyage to be remodeled, in which the lives of many illustrious men were endangered, and the Avondale mills disaster, in which of the 750 employees 88 were killed and many disabled for life; the recent Hill River slide, costing 150 lives, and $4,000,000; the falling of a floor in a Syracuse church, killing instantly 14, and injuring still more; these losses are familiar to all. Large sums and many lives are lost by incompetent railroad engineers and architects. Time is wasted, and small crops are gathered, through ignorance of the chemical and mechanical principles involved in agriculture. We are now taking annually nearly $600,000,000 in value from the soil of the United States, and it has been said that we have taken more in value than the entire wealth of the country. Agriculture is fast becoming chemistry, and husbandry, machinery.

We now understand the theory as well as practice of their business, there will be less time and money wasted in futile attempts at inventions, and more attention paid to well established laws. Inventions, of which we have many, as the 19,000 patents granted last year show, are generally the result of scientific knowledge. We have already placed England under obligations for many inventions to the amount of $1,000,000,000. But the 7,000 rejected applications for patents last year prove, that there is room for much greater exercise of ingenuity in this direction. We are almost daily reminded of the folly of the man who, by years of labor, sought to propel a boat by heating water into the bow and ejecting it from the stern, and of the folly of the man who sought to collect the alcohol from bread in baking, and the efforts to construct electro-magnetic engines in the place of engines using steam, are examples of the same kind. I have often been compelled to advise inventors to abandon useless projects to which they had devoted years of patient toil and all their means. A knowledge of scientific principles would have saved them this loss. Science often comes to the rescue of ignorance, though sometimes at a late hour. The puddled discovery of diamonds in California was exposed by Clarence King, and not until thousands of dollars had been frauded of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Nevada fraud was revealed to the public by a young scientific mining engineer, a graduate of a scientific school, for a fee of $250, showed the iron mines of New York, in which hundreds of thousands of dollars were invested, to be valueless in consequence of containing titanium, [illegible] 400,000.

It must be remembered that what was economy fifty years ago, is gross wastefulness now, and what is economy now will be regarded as reckless prodigality fifty years hence. From the waste of former years fortunes are now made.

Less than forty years ago Dr. Buckland said, "We are during many years witnessed the disgraceful and almost incredible fact that more than 30,000,000 bushels, per annum, more than one-third part of the best coals produced by the mines near Newcastle, have been condemned to wanton waste, on a fiery heap perpetually blazing near the mouth of almost every coal pit in that district." All the small coal was disposed of in this manner. Dr. Buckland said the fearful waste could be stopped. The frightful waste would be to exhaust this coal field one-third sooner than it would be exhausted if wisely economized, and to endanger the interests of the inhabitants who depend for subsistence on machinery kept in action by coal. England to-day realizes the justice of this warning in her fearful manufacturer. To advocate such in Newcastle is no longer an absurdity. In this country it is now wisely proposed to consume the fuel dust.

J. Scott Russell, the builder of the Great Eastern, from his own experience, says: "The community at large are deprived of enormous treasures in mechanical inventions and enormous progress in scientific arts, by the fact of the general want of education in those who practise them. It may not be known, but it is yet true, that the mechanical power employed in all our manufactures is infinitely more costly than it need be. It is equally true that some skilled men know thoroughly how to produce immense economy in the production and use of mechanical power, but that we dare not put the means into the hands of uneducated masters under whose control they would be applied. I am not speaking of a loss of 5, 10, 20 or 30 per cent., but that we know that we are only utilizing one-tenth to one-twentieth of the power we employ and waste, and that an economy of 10, 20, 30 and 40 per cent. is quite within our power, so soon as a better-informed, higher-skilled, more perfectly trained class of men and masters shall arise, who are fitted to be trusted with the use of instruments and tools, and are capable of the higher comprehension, control or application to use."

And again he says: "I find everywhere throughout the work of the artisans of the continent marks of that method, order, symmetry and absence of waste which we are constantly told thought out, the judicious application of principles, conscientious parsimony and a high feeling of professional responsibility."

Such a practical and theoretical education as I am advocating will save many of the losses arising from ignorance, or a want of habits of thought. Prosperity and life, will be preserved, the nation will be enriched, and the fierceness of the struggle between labor and capital will be diminished. What benefits the State benefits her citizens. Better educated and more skilled workmen command higher compensation, and higher compensation will enable the man to procure more comforts and luxuries and to take a higher position among his fellows.

A person educated in the common branches can now annually earn twice the sum that an uneducated one will, and then his prospects are good for advancement to the position of overseer or manager, with a salary of many thousands, while the ignorant man has no such chance. A few years since, a director of one of the extensive cotton manufacturing corporations of Lowell, Mass., stated that only one out of 100 operatives in their mills were to write their names, and that the wages of these were 27 per cent. less than the wages of those who could write.

In the same mills were 150 girls who had been teachers. Their wages were 40 per cent. above those who made their mark.

But it cannot be too often observed that a mere theoretical knowledge will not secure success in a profession or manufacture. To know that a certain experiment or operation can be performed, and to perform it, are quite different. We have seen many and grand failures, and large sums lost, which yield no profit. The theory of navigation would not ensure a safe captain on the ocean. Many currents and their times, many winds and their effects, and many peculiarities of his own ship must be known. Nothing can be omitted with a thorough practical knowledge of mechanics and the principles of science will enable one to manage machinery skillfully, economizing labor and increasing its effectiveness. Machinery everywhere is performing the most delicate and the most powerful operations, from the spinning of the slenderest thread to the making of the massive iron plate. It must be directed by intelligence and thought, and the greater the improvement in machinery, the greater the intelligence and skill required to manage it. To-day, with the aid of machinery, one girl spins as much as did 5,000 of the sunstained Hindoos centuries ago, and it has been estimated that, at the present time, the laborers of Europe and the United States, with the aid of machinery, are doing four times the work that the whole population of the globe could do by direct labor.

Machinery in the varied manufactures enables all, of whatever taste or strength, to find remunerative employment, which is essential to the prosperity of a nation. Agriculture calls for only a small part of the laborers, and those of well developed muscles. Already our manufactures are many and varied, amounting annually to $4,000,000,000, double our agricultural products. In our State, the value of our manufactures for 1870 was $711,894,344, and our agricultural products were only $183,906,927. In many articles we already equal or surpass other nations. Of seventy-six classes of articles manufactured in Birmingham, England, the Chairman of the Association of Commerce states that twenty-four are replaced in the common markets of the world by the United States. Our cut nails, sewing machines, pumps and edge tools are unsurpassed by those of any other nation. We have orders for table glass from Europe; our cotton fabrics are sent over the world; Bigelow's looms for weaving carpets are unrivaled. We have $10,000,000 invested in the ceramic art in a single city, and have in our county every needed variety of clay for the most complete success in this large branch of industry. We are now filling a large order for locomotives for Russia. Our silk manufactures in 1872 reached the sum of $25,000,000, affording remunerative employment to 11,735 men and women, while our importations of this article of luxury have fallen to $24,000,000, a reduction of $10,000,000 in three years. To affect contempt for an American silk, now, is to betray ignorance of its value. We are taking annually from England 150,000 tons of tin, at the exhorbitant price of $115,200,000, foolishly allowing her a monopoly in this article, while possessing tin mines in our own country, and yet, to her astonishment, we send back tin ware. By increasing our manufactures, we should stop so large importations of woolen goods as $26,808,921 in 1872, and larger importations of other textiles, books, wares and numerous luxuries for which we pay annually many millions.

These industries should be multiplied, and technical education will tend to this result, by giving us the skilled workmen needed for this work. The almost disappearance of the apprenticeship system, and the oppressive rules of the Trades Unions, make this education an imperative necessity. Our manufacturers would gladly listen to the entreaties of fathers and mothers to take their sons as apprentices, but they cannot.

The State must remedy this evil, or suffer our youth to become common laborers under foreign overseers.

England until 1868 neglected this education, and so fell behind the continent, losing her position in the manufacture of many articles. The shawl trade of Leeds was absorbed by continental manufacturers, mainly by reason of their technical knowledge; the silk trade was injured by a superior skill in dye and finish on the continent; the designers, dyers and engravers in foreign countries, by possessing a thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of the various trades, produced greater purity and beauty of design, greater delicacy and finish in the cloths and other fabrics they manufactured, finer patterns and greater lightness; Coventry ribbons were driven from the market, workmen were employed as painters and designers, and great deficiencies existed in those branches of knowledge which best repay immediately on the great departments of industry. Alarmed at these discoveries—that she was losing her supremacy in manufactures, that French companies were building locomotives for an English railway, and that Germany bid for a building in Glasgow were being constructed in Belgium, she established technical schools of a high order in the large cities, with others of a lower grade in the smaller towns. The effect has been marvelous in the art school in South Kensington, £1,000,000 were expended, and £80,000 annually were given for its support by the State. Science and Industrie, Belfast, Ireland, from 300 to 400 female students in attendance—that she was losing her labor, for which taste and physical fitness make them suitable.

In Europe these schools are many, and are supported wholly or in part by the State, on a scale, too, worthy the object. In 1869 there were 56 Technical Schools in Paris. Eleven hundred men receive a technical education annually in Prussia. From 10,000 to 12,000 men attend the lectures of the University in Berlin. Crenzot is a wonder of activity, skill and success, from her early attention to this education. From the same cause, Switzerland, with iron mines and but few and poor mines, with her mountain climate, and very limited area, competes with the world in many of her manufactures, and in watches. Cooper Institute, Stevens Institute, The Worcester Free Institute, and the Institute of Technology in Boston, and the Sheffield and Chicago Universities, are doing valuable service in this department.

That these facts should receive notice in our course of education, conforming to the increased extent of the sciences and their numerous applications, must be evident. What shall the change be? What reforms shall be introduced in our present studies, and what new studies shall be adopted? Time will permit me to make only a few suggestions in reply to these important questions.

The Primary School should give a knowledge of the objects, their forms and their uses. In doing this, drawing will be found highly useful, and it will produce an agreeable change from studies less interesting. It is, too, the foundation of technical education, and is imperatively demanded in every profession. By training the eye to keenness, and the hand to accuracy and rapidity, it will prove a valuable aid in penmanship, orthography and reading, in all of which close observation is necessary. In its higher forms, geometric model, mechanical and architectural, it should be continued through the higher schools and colleges. It is not mere picturing or drawing of what I speak, but something higher and more useful. As a result of this study we shall have better artists, engineers, mechanics, architects and designers. Many articles, such as glass, pottery, cabinet furniture, prints and other manufactures, may be rendered worthless, or have their value increased by artful according to their designs. Good designs increase the value of prints from 20 to 30 per cent. So important is this art of designing considered now, that a firm in New York pays a designer in shoes $5,000 a year. By the beauty of his designs a manufacturer of silverware in Taunton, Mass., drove every other manufacturer out of the market. A single manufacturing company in Massachusetts stated that their designs cost them $40,000 annually, every dollar of which went to England, France and Germany. This sum should be saved to our own country.

Workmen do not sufficiently understand the importance of drawing. It is said that if this art were understood by every journeyman in a machine shop, the productive efficiency would be increased 35 per cent. By enabling workmen to work from a design instead of expensive models, this art would save a vast amount of time and money. A manufacturer of an important branch of industry at Worcester, Massachusetts, says that, when a lad, he was one of a class of thirteen, to spend all their leisure together, told them he felt that it was his duty under the circumstances not to take the risk. They demanded that he should settle the question of advancement to his fellow officers object, and Colonel Morgan resigned, and General Chalmers was elected as commander and landed at Shoo Fly.

The following has just been received:

HELENA, August 12, 1874.

To Thos. Haller & Co.:

Send us reinforcements by St. Francis; send guns with fixed ammunition. If possible send rations for ten days for five hundred men.

(Signed) J. R. CHALMERS.

From this it would seem that General Chalmers is in communication.

MEMPHIS, August 12.—The *Appeal's* special, dated 11:20 this morning, says some Mississippians, stragglers from the force which left Memphis yesterday for Austin, arrived here this morning on the Wylie road and put up at Otway's Hotel. The colored people, unable to understand the presence of an armed squad of men became much excited. About nine the Mayor obtained possession of the arms and had them put on the wharf for shipment by the first steamer. On arrival of the little steamer Trader, the Mississippians, escorted by the Mayor, Sheriff and other officials, and followed by a large crowd of negroes, were marched aboard the Trader and shipped to Austin, bag and baggage.

The negroes in reporting the fight there last night say that six or eight whites were killed.

The following has just been received:

JACKSON, MISS., August 12.—Colonel Marion Campbell, of Helena, was yesterday requested and authorized by me to suppress the riotous proceedings and if that peace may be restored and life saved.

(Signed.) O. AMES, Governor.

Colonel Campbell goes to Austin immediately.

MEMPHIS, August 12.—The excitement here in regard to the Austin riot is becoming more intense, owing to unfounded rumors of young men of this city being killed in the attack on the place. The following is being posted about the city:

"Reliable men wanted—to report on board the steamer St. Francis at four o'clock this day. Arms and ammunition will be furnished to them; also three hundred men, well armed and equipped, to go to Austin to preserve the peace. Also, twenty good artillerists are wanted. General King White, of Arkansas, will assume command of the above men."

This is the first authentic news of excitement. It is thought several hundred will go tonight on the St. Francis. Three pieces of artillery are expected from Lonecke, Arkansas, this morning.

MEMPHIS, August 12.—The latest reports from Austin state that the improvised troops had disbanded and gone home, and that peace is restored. The excitement prevails here that a few determined men could have prevented the whole affair at the outset by meeting the negroes before summoning help from elsewhere.

STEUBENVILLE.

Arrival of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Knights of Pythias.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., August 12, 1874.

A large number of Knights of Pythias from Pittsburgh and Allegheny, accompanied by the Great Western Band, arrived here at five o'clock this evening, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. They were met at the depot by the Steubenville Lodges, headed by the Fourth Battalion band. After the usual congratulations and handshaking, the Knights formed in line and marched to principal streets. To-night they will participate of a grand banquet, to be served at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The visiting Knights will return home on a special train, leaving here at midnight.

The Boundary Survey Commission.

OTTAWA, August 12.—Intelligence was received to-day from Captain Cameron, Chief of the Boundary Survey Commission, that he was in sight of the Rocky Mountains. He passed through that section of the country in which it was apprehended a difficulty with the Indians might be met without having encountered anything of the kind northwest. The police force will follow the same route to some extent, and the indications are that they will also be undisturbed.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Steam Boiler Commission.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP AGREED UPON.

Proposition to Intrust Experiments to the National Academy of Sciences.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE AUSTIN WAR.

The New Chief of the Customs Division Consulting with the Secretary.

Our Government Involved in the Formosan Expedition.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1874.

It is learned that the Chairmanship of the Steam Boiler Explosion Commission has been offered to Joseph Winlock, of Kentucky. This gentleman for some years was connected with the American Nautical Almanac. He was one of the incorporate members of the National Academy of Sciences, incorporated by act of Congress in 1863, and of which the late Louis Agassiz, of Massachusetts, was the first President. There is now some talk of turning the future experiments in steam boiler explosions over to the National Academy. The act of incorporation requires the National Academy, whenever called upon by any Department of the government, to investigate, examine, experiment and report upon any subject of science and art, and provides that the actual expenses are to be paid by an appropriation by the Government, but that the members of the Academy shall receive no compensation for their services. The Secretary of the Treasury now has the matter under consideration, and as soon as the Chairmanship has been filled it will be determined whether the experiments shall be conducted in the same manner as before or under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences. There is one difficulty in the way of disposing of the members of the old Commission, and that is the fact that their appointment gives them two further trials of boilers for each experiments, so that as long as these are uncompleted they are entitled to the balance of that amount of pay.

Location of the Austin War.

Most of the papers erroneously locate the scene of the trouble in the Southwest in Arkansas. The town of Austin is in Tunica county, Mississippi, on the river a few miles above Helena. The only town of the name in Arkansas is in Prairie county, on the line of water communication, and is separated from the Mississippi river by the counties of Monroe and Phillipo.

Appraiser Blodgett at the Capital.

Lorin Blodgett, General Appraiser of Merchandise at Philadelphia, had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, in reference to matters connected with the appraising department as chief of the Customs Division in the Secretary's office, in place of James.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1874.

CONNECTION OF OUR NAVAL OFFICERS IN THE FORMOSA EXPEDITION.

The participation of certain of the United States service in the movement of the Japan government against the inhabitants of the Island of Formosa, is likely to cause some embarrassment between our Government and that of China. The latter claims to have jurisdiction over the Island of Formosa and its people, and any proceedings on the part of American citizens of unfriendly or belligerent character against the said Island or people is a violation of neutrality. One of the officers connected with the Formosa expedition is Lieutenant Douglas Cassel, of the navy. General L. Gendee, also a United States Consul, is also attached to it.

MEMPHIS, August 12.—The *Appeal* special from Helena this morning, after recounting the occupation of Austin by the negroes, as before telegraphed, says: At Bennett's landing, Col. Morgan held a council, and stated that it was too hazardous to make an assault upon the blacks entrenched at Austin without proper arms, authority, suitable numbers and ammunition, and preferred landing at Moon's, above Austin, where he could put himself in better light for fight and assume proper authority. General Chalmers came on board and objected to landing at Moon's, and insisted on landing at O. K. or Shoo Fly, most of the officers agreeing with him, but this Colonel Morgan objected, as being in the midst of the enemy, and subjecting the command to an immediate attack from both sides while landing. Instead of expensive models, this art would save a vast amount of time and money. A manufacturer of an important branch of industry at Worcester, Massachusetts, says that, when a lad, he was one of a class of thirteen, to spend all their leisure together, told them he felt that it was his duty under the circumstances not to take the risk. They demanded that he should settle the question of advancement to his fellow officers object, and Colonel Morgan resigned, and General Chalmers was elected as commander and landed at Shoo Fly.

The following has just been received:

HELENA, August 12, 1874.

To Thos. Haller & Co.:

Send us reinforcements by St. Francis; send guns with fixed ammunition. If possible send rations for ten days for five hundred men.

(Signed) J. R. CHALMERS.

From this it would seem that General Chalmers is in communication.

MEMPHIS, August 12.—The *Appeal's* special, dated 11:20 this morning, says some Mississippians, stragglers from the force which left Memphis yesterday for Austin, arrived here this morning on the Wylie road and put up at Otway's Hotel. The colored people, unable to understand the presence of an armed squad of men became much excited. About nine the Mayor obtained possession of the arms and had them put on the wharf for shipment by the first steamer. On arrival of the little steamer Trader, the Mississippians, escorted by the Mayor, Sheriff and other officials, and followed by a large crowd of negroes, were marched aboard the Trader and shipped to Austin, bag and baggage.

The negroes in reporting the fight there last night say that six or eight whites were killed.

The following has just been received:

JACKSON, MISS., August 12.—Colonel Marion Campbell, of Helena, was yesterday requested and authorized by me to suppress the riotous proceedings and if that peace may be restored and life saved.

(Signed.) O. AMES, Governor.

Colonel Campbell goes to Austin immediately.

MEMPHIS, August 12.—The excitement here in regard to the Austin riot is becoming more intense, owing to unfounded rumors of young men of this city being killed in the attack on the place. The following is being posted about the city:

"Reliable men wanted—to report on board the steamer St. Francis at four o'clock this day. Arms and ammunition will be furnished to them; also three hundred men, well armed and equipped, to go to Austin to preserve the peace. Also, twenty good artillerists are wanted. General King White, of Arkansas, will assume command of the above men."

This is the first authentic news of excitement. It is thought several hundred will go tonight on the St. Francis. Three pieces of artillery are expected from Lonecke, Arkansas, this morning.

MEMPHIS, August 12.—The latest reports from Austin state that the improvised troops had disbanded and gone home, and that peace is restored. The excitement prevails here that a few determined men could have prevented the whole affair at the outset by meeting the negroes before summoning help from elsewhere.

STEUBENVILLE.

Arrival of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Knights of Pythias.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., August 12, 1874.

A large number of Knights of Pythias from Pittsburgh and Allegheny, accompanied by the Great Western Band, arrived here at five o'clock this evening, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. They were met at the depot by the Steubenville Lodges, headed by the Fourth Battalion band. After the usual congratulations and handshaking, the Knights formed in line and marched to principal streets. To-night they will participate of a grand banquet, to be served at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The visiting Knights will return home on a special train, leaving here at midnight.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Second Meeting of the Independent Mass Convention--Vacancies to be Filled on State Ticket--An Inharmonious Session.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 12.—The Independent Mass Convention, advertised to meet in this city to-day, convened at Masonic Hall at 11 o'clock. The whole number of delegates present did not exceed seventy-five. The Second, Third, Fourth, Tenth and Twelfth districts were not represented. The Convention was called to order by Mr. Olleman, Chairman of the Central Committee, and Hon. A. C. Stephenson, of Putnam county, was chosen President unanimously, and introduced as a veteran farmer of Indiana.

Jesse M. Hyatt, of the New Castle *Times*, was elected Secretary, with several Vice Presidents.

Mr. Shepler, of Morgan, offered a resolution to call the counties and allow only those to vote who pledged themselves to vote their whole ticket. This was amended so as to read "Congressional districts," and adopted.

Mr. Olleman, Chairman of the Central Committee, reported that Noyes S. White had declined the nomination for Secretary of State, and Clarkson Davis, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Norris G. Barnett, for Treasurer of State, and Judge Biddle, for the Supreme Court, have accepted. James S. Mitchell, for Attorney General, sent a letter neither accepting nor declining. Mr. Henderson, Democratic candidate for Auditor, Mr. Olleman has no other information than what Mr. H. himself said at the 10th of June Convention.

Mr. Benton offered a resolution, which reads as follows:

WHEREAS, Ebenezer Henderson, the nominee of the Independent Convention, held in this city on the 10th of June, for Auditor of State, and James Mitchell, the nominee for Attorney General, have not accepted the nominations tendered them, and, whereas, they are identified and acting in harmony with one of the political parties declared by the Independent Convention to be, as now organized, engines of oppression, crushing out the lives of the people, and therefore,

Resolved, That their places on the ticket be declared vacant.

Mr. Shipler thought the thing was cut and dried in the interest of Mr. Wildman. He was here on the 10th of June, and heartily favored the movement, but he found men here who were not here then and who were with the enemy, and are not with us to-day. We ruled out all professional men then, but here we see professional men—lawyers, doctors and bankers—and the whole affair was a gigantic fraud and would beat any new party in the world.

Judge Kilgour suggested that Mr. Henderson be called up on the platform and asked which platform he stood on, or whether on both, and asked whether he would work for the Independent or Democratic ticket.

Mr. Biddle was in a different position. He neither worked for the Independent or Democratic Convention, and was a true Independent. Let Mr. Henderson state where he stands and for what ticket he will vote. If he is for the Independent ticket, no one wants to take him off.

Mr. Biddle created a little discord. He was an old friend and supporter of Mr. Henderson, but as Independents we are making a record and can't afford to support a man who has been worked for a Democratic nomination all over the State and is now working for the State ticket. This Mr. Henderson has done and is doing, and the favored kicking him off.

After further discussion, the resolution was adopted, whereupon Mr. Shipler, in an excited manner, denounced the thing as a political trick by professional tricksters, and withdrew from the Convention. He declared that he would never act with any party that was so corrupt in a professed principle. The Convention then adjourned till two o'clock.

On re-assembling, Judge Campbell, of Lasalle, Illinois, was introduced to the Convention and delivered a very lengthy address, after which the following nominations to fill vacancies were made: Secretary of State, S. Bowles, of Fountain county; Auditor, D. J. Prescott, of Posey county; Attorney General, William A. Peele, of Wayne county; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Andrew Graham, of Bartholomew county.

The following resolution, submitted by the Committee on Resolutions, was adopted:

Resolved,—That we adopt and reaffirm the platform of the Convention of the 10th of June last.

On motion of Mr. Buchanon the Central Committee was instructed to fill vacancies in their own number and the correspond with Independent organization in other States with a view to the organization of a national party.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

REESE OWENS & CO.,

PORK PACKERS

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LARD OIL,

No. 21 Seventh Avenue,

Have the Following in Store and for Sale to the Trade:

175 bbls. Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Lard Oil;
50 bbls. No. 1 Winter Strained Lard Oil;
100 bbls. No. 2 Winter Strained Lard Oil;
100 bbls. Extra No. 1 Ice-pressed Lard Oil;
50 bbls. Extra No. 1 Current Make Lard Oil;
75 bbls. No. 1 Current Make Lard Oil;
200 bbls. No. 2 Current Make Lard Oil;
500 tcs. S. C. Hams,

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1874.

A BOURBON sheet out West has an article headed, "How we learn and how we teach." It does neither.

THE Republican party is so genuine that in some parts of the country the opposition is counterfeiting the abels on it.

THE leading organs of the Democracy, East and West, are applying choice epithets to each other—and they all utter the simple, unchallengeable truth.

IT IS now quite evident that, with the great majority of the pardoned rebels of the South, repentance did not precede forgiveness. Neither has it followed after.

THE Health officers should look after the crowded courts throughout the city. Some of them are in wretched condition, and will breed a pestilence if not speedily disinfected.

WHILE the Lancaster *Express* does not often agree with the COMMERCIAL on questions of State polity, it is occasionally so thoroughly in accord with us as to adopt our editorials as its own.

A BROOKLYN paper speaks of a man out West who has acquired a reputation for genius by having dirty hands. He is doubtless a leading exponent of the "reform" principles of the Democracy.

IT LOOKS a good deal as though the Spartan practice of making concealment a virtue were to be practised in Brooklyn. Do the actors in the drama remember the story of the hidden fox that gnawed and tore at the vitals of the innocence-protesting thief?

EATON, United States Senator elect from Connecticut, declares that it is the mission and duty of the Democratic party "to harmonize all conflicting opinions." We suggest that it begin with the New York *World* and Cincinnati *Enquirer*. They are more oppugnant than fire and water.

"NOBODY," says one of the mildest Democratic papers of the South, "objects to negroes in their proper place." Just so. It is only when they claim to be men, entitled to the rights of men, and such respect and recognition as they are able to win by the force of ability and character, that the trouble begins. How very magnanimous!

THE EXTREME earnestness with which the opposition press in New York and Pennsylvania urges the importance of separate political action on the part of Temperance voters, strikes the Troy *Times* as very affecting. So it does ourselves. It is almost as touching as the interest of a robber in an honest stool-pigeon.

IT IS GRATIFYING to observe that both the United States Senators from South Carolina, together with the entire Congressional delegation, are inflexibly opposed to the renomination of Governor MOSES under any circumstances. It is the first step that costs, and this opposition ought to mean the political regeneration of the State.

THE New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes:

"Manufacturers' agents, to-day, commenced their regular autumn trade sale of woollens and worsted shawls, &c. The stocks offered are much under the average quantities, owing to the curtailment of production occasioned by the panic. Prices are about 5 per cent. over the figures current this time last year."

GENERAL GARFIELD has carried Geauga, Ashtabula, Lake and Portage counties, four of the five counties in his Congressional district, and his renomination is therefore certain. Trumbull county is also for him, but by the close vote of 23 to 15. He has had a hard fight of it, but the fighting against him was more noisy and demonstrative than effective.

THE list of Congressional appropriations published by us yesterday, prepared by an assistant Secretary of the Treasury, shows that the appropriations made during the last session of Congress, for the current fiscal year, are nearly twenty millions ($19,318,672) *less* than the appropriations for the previous year. This is a large cutting down of government expenses, and proves that the Republican party is the party of true economy.

ASHLEY, the dirty, greasy, conscienceless renegade, was a candidate for the Democratic nomination to Congress in the Toledo district, Ohio, and he carried a part of Lucas county; but the Democracy of that section had too much either of self-respect or prudence for that, and a man named HURD was nominated in his stead. It must be gall and wormwood to this poor, miserable traitor to know that even the Democrats will not trust him.

THE twenty-third annual session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is now being held at Hartford, Connecticut. The Association numbers between six and seven hundred members, embracing most of the leading scientific names of the United States and Canada. A large number of important papers will be read and discussed, so that a considerable interchange of valuable thought may be looked forward to. The Association convened yesterday, and will continue in session during the remainder of the week.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says that LORIN BLODGETT, of the Philadelphia Custom House, is to be transferred to Washington, not to displace any one, but to fill a new place in the Treasury. It says:

"A month ago, or about the time when General Bristow became Secretary of the Treasury, he sent for Mr. Blodgett, whose ability as a statistician and thorough acquaintance with the details of the customs service is well known, and pressed upon him an appointment as Special Assistant Secretary in charge of the customs. This Mr. Blodgett has finally accepted, and will leave for Washington to-day to enter upon the duties of his office."

THE New York papers are making their periodical assault upon what they call "baby-farming," which means taking babies to nurse with the intention of putting an early end to their misery by semi-starvation. This careless treatment, about once every two years this newspaper fit of disgust over that business comes on. The details of it are fully given to the world; a great deal of indignation is evinced; and the country press is inexpressibly shocked; then the whole thing dies out, and the base trade goes on unchanged, as before. New York is great at manifesting disgust at her evils; but she never does any thing to remove them.

THE New York *Herald* and other Democratic papers charge that the new School Trustees appointed by the District of Columbia Commissioners have, in the reorganization of the school system of the District, "made compulsory the mingling of the children of the white and black races." This is a gross misrepresentation. The facts of the case are, merely, that whereas there have heretofore been several separate boards of trustees for the District schools, with expenditures unlimited, for both white and colored schools, the Commissioners have now consolidated all into one board, and thus saved a large outlay. That is all there is of the matter.

GENERAL GORDON, United States Senator from Georgia, understands the causes of the failure of the South in the war of the rebellion better than most of the ex-rebels. In a recent address delivered before the students of the State University, he deplored the efforts to place the responsibility of failure at the door of this or that man, or upon this or that cause, and said: "The truth is, we failed because it was impossible to succeed." An Iliad in a nutshell. The very stars in their courses fight against those who set themselves over against the normal progress and evolution of the age. Now let them lift up his voice against the newer reign of revolutionary madness which appears to be setting in throughout that section.

THE Washington *Republican* suggests that if employers in this country would imitate the example of some of the English merchants and manufacturers in changing their pay day from Friday or Saturday to the beginning or middle of the week, the habits of our workingmen would be considerably improved. This is probable, and the COMMERCIAL has repeatedly advocated such a reform. Saturday payments are, perhaps, the greatest source of temptation to those not already dissipated in their habits, and this is particularly true of that large class of mechanics who are young men, without families or other ties, and who have the choice thus offered them of a quiet day in their boarding-house or a "run" about town and its attendant results—an empty pocket and an aching head on Monday morning. In nearly every instance in which the change has been made, the results to the employee have been apparent in the regular hours of labor induced, freedom from dissipation and drunkenness, and all the direct benefits which accrue to their families, and those dependent upon them for support; and, to the employer, the satisfaction of having steady and contented workmen, and of knowing that the money paid his hands has almost always been placed "where it would do the most good."

CHANCELLOR WOODS ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The amount of space we have surrendered this morning to Chancellor WOODS' address on Technical Education, is a sufficient evidence of our sense of the importance of the subject and the ability with which it is there treated. We hope the most cursory reader will not turn from it until he has at least taken the leading point, that there is a more stringent and imperative demand for reform in our system of Public School instruction, than in the old stereotyped curriculum of college study. Time saved in reading, writing and arithmetic, is time saved to thousands, where the college prescriptions reach their tens. How best to dispose of the time thus saved from worse than absolute waste, Dr. WOODS shows in a way that must interest all who recognize the importance of American manufactures.

It is interesting to remark how readily a thorough-going investigator in the more advanced and scientific views of industrial activities, can enlist co-operation from those who come into more immediate contact with the workman. Thus, among the many who have cheerfully contributed original information to Dr. WOODS' material, we may instance Hon. EDWARD YOUNG, Ph. D., of the Bureau of Statistics, and Hon. JOHN EATON, JR., Commissioner of Education, both of Washington, D. C., and the intelligent and courteous President and Secretary, respectively, of the Waltham Watch Company, and the Silk Association of North America.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times* says that the Grakle, sometimes called the boat-tail, or crow-blackbird, is a great devourer of grasshoppers and locusts, and might be used as a remedy against them. Another correspondent says that the prairie chickens, before they were hunted nearly out of existence, kept down the growth of the grasshoppers, and that the overwhelming increase of these insects is due to the extermination of the prairie hens. If so, the Legislatures of the Western States should prohibit all further hunting and shooting of that invaluable bird, and allow it, by natural increase, to grow formidable enough, again, to meet the advancing plague of grasshoppers. The early settlers in Kentucky and Tennessee, it is said, suffered in the same way that the settlers of the Western border are now suffering, and finally overcame the insect plague by keeping large flocks of turkeys, which are enormous consumers of all sorts of insects. A large flock of turkeys would, of course, be of little service where the grasshoppers come in clouds and settle down on the land in armies without number; but they could meet any ordinary development of insect numbers, and in the course of a few years they would so reduce the supply as to prevent the continual annual increase which is now going on. The crow-blackbird is free to do what it can, in keeping down the plague, as no one hunts it or kills it, and neither it nor the prairie chicken is susceptible of domestication; but turkeys can be raised in any number required, and the Western farmer should consider a flock of them as of vastly more importance to him than anything else he can possibly raise.

THE MEN who are setting up a high standard of character for the occupants of political places, continually refer to the past history of the country, to show that in previous generations there were giants in the land, compared with whom the present race of public men are but pigmies. Yet the Philadelphia *North American* shows that not one of these men would have been able to come up to the mark that is now demanded. It says:

"Take any of the giants who figure in political history—pick and choose, take the very best and greatest—and how would it have fared with him had his follies and foibles, his transgressions of house and his littleness, been served up daily in the public prints? What would have become of Jefferson had all that he did been spread before the greedy public daily? Take Webster, or Clay, or Wright, or indeed any of the giants of those days, and put them in this modern crucible of criticism, and what residuum would be found? Do we not know that none of those men could have borne the ordeal, whether as regards morals or deportment? All of these men were frequently drunk. Their morals (Clay excepted) were not angelic. They were of the earth, earthy. They did not monopolize all the virtues by any means. Of course they were abused and lied about; but find out the truth when it has been told. Now then? They could not have borne it. They were in intellect and in patriotism a full head taller than the average of mankind. Had a call been made for men of spotless purity to take possession of public affairs in that age, business must have come to a dead halt. Average excellence has done for the world all that has been done. Now and then a head rises above this average, but not for long. Such a head is certain to be stoned; for the world never did tolerate anything above the average of goodness. Make a call for spotless men to-day, and if such existed and put in an appearance, they would be stoned back to their former obscurity."

THE Washington *Chronicle* thinks it poor economy to cut down the clerical force of the departments, and leave them unable to carry on the public business. So it would be, if that were the admitted result of the cutting down; but that, it so happens, is the very question at issue. The departments naturally cry out against a curtailment of patronage, and the clerks there left in office as naturally remonstrate against an increase of their work; but it has never yet been satisfactorily shown that the departments were not overcrowded with clerical force, nor has anyone been bold enough to say that the reduced force is not adequate to the work on hand, by a little more industry than they have hitherto indulged in or by working a little longer each day. The truth is that the departments at Washington were all overstocked. Extra clerks were added to each frequently, during the war, to meet the necessities of the occasion, and now that the occasion has passed away it is time to get rid of them. Nobody in Washington is overworked. Office hours are from nine to three—only six hours, and no very hard work done in any of the six. If the clerks had to stay until four o'clock in the afternoon instead of three, they would not be overworked or severely taxed. The Republican party stands pledged to retrenchment in national expenditures and the effort of the last Congress to cut off supernumerary clerks in all of the departments was an essential step towards the redemption of that pledge.

WHILST a considerable portion of the ocean carrying trade of this country is being gradually diverted from New York to Philadelphia, Baltimore and other ports, a number of like notable changes in the currents of English commerce are steadily going on. For many years Liverpool has had almost a monopoly of the American trade with Great Britain. She has successfully competed with London, her great rival, and with Glasgow on the Clyde, and has completely outstripped Bristol, on the Bristol Channel. Of late, however, the latter port has been slowly coming up to demand its share in the great food trade which is soon to become the great question of commerce, and has now modernized her shipping accommodations, by the construction of ample docks at the mouth of the river, which is her harbor; a steam line is established, running regularly to New York, and a large trade is already springing up. There is also another line from New York to Cardiff, already doing a splendid business, which discharges but a few miles below Bristol, on her channel. England's larger importations of food products, during the past five years, has undoubtedly had much to do with these changes, while her own trade, the exportation of coal and iron, has done more.

THE Chicago *Tribune* is already beginning to bull the wheat market. It says that "the yield of the entire Northwest promises to be a little greater than that of last year, though the quality will be slightly inferior. But it is noteworthy that the deterioration in quality is chiefly in what is known as Minnesota wheat." The entire crop will be a *little* greater, but the quality will not be so good. Yet it is notorious that there never was gathered a wheat crop so good and so large, taking the entire country into the account. The California crop is nearly double that of last year, and better in quality, and that of Kansas and Missouri was not only larger in quantity but saved in better condition than for many previous years. Illinois and Indiana were fully up to their average, and Pennsylvania and Ohio were far in excess of their usual production. We speak what we know when we say that the farmers of Pennsylvania have been surprised at the unusual yield and at the excellent condition of the grain and straw. Twenty bushels to the acre has been this year a common yield and the instances are not rare where it has gone up to thirty and forty. Pennsylvania has not been, of late years, as large a producer of wheat as she was twenty or thirty years ago; but the crop of 1874 is far ahead of the average of the last ten years. Taking the whole country into consideration it is safe to conclude that the wheat crop of this year is the largest and the best that ever was grown in it.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Truth should at once have had the light of day. Knowing the fatal danger of delay.

We don't believe the New York *Express* has got a laugh in its constitution.

Several of President Grant's horses on his Missouri farm have recently died of the epizoot.

"Easy writing" says an old author, "is cursed hard reading." *Courier-Journal* please take notice.

The intellectual department of the New York *Herald* is improving. Eli Perkins has joined its staff.

The Brazilian government has contracted with Colt's folks at Hartford for 80,000 Springfield rifles.

The duties on imports receive! at the Philadelphia Custom House, last week, amounted to $144,523 91.

The Lumberman's *Gazette* complains of the railroads as the chief mischief-maker in producing forest fires.

The introduction of postal cards in Great Britain has been a failure, and is fast becoming obsolete in that country.

Blobbs thinks that the Rothschilds never made a greater sensation in Europe than the Ross child has in the United States.

False notes. A defaulting bank cashier eloped with the soprano of a fashionable church in New York, the other day.

Serious differences have arisen between Turkey and Egypt, owing to the efforts of the Khedive to obtain possession of Crete.

Capital and labor confront each other as enemies because the one has ceased to be kind and the other has forgotten to be just.

Williamsport proposes to collect specimens of all the woods of the country, in a rough and prepared state, for the Centennial.

Crimes resulting from jealousy, and from actual conjugal infidelities, are multiplying with alarming rapidity throughout the country.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company proposes to establish a grade of officers in its fleet similar to that of midshipmen in the navy.

Quite a close mingling of grace and worldliness, of holiness and land speculation, is now going on at the various camp meeting grounds.

The planet Saturn is now on the meridian nearly at midnight, and will be a very interesting object for evening study during the autumn months.

The Philadelphia *Item* intimates that some of the largest iron manufacturers of that city are regular importers of foreign iron. Can this be so?

Getting desperate for the want of funds, The Governor General of Cuba has issued a decree ordering the collection of fifty per cent. of customs hereafter.

There is a paper published not a hundred miles away which ought to get a pair of scissors, and not use a dull jack-knife, in manufacturing its editorials.

The enemies of the Republican party want Grant nominated for a third term, but the party is too wise to play so thoroughly into the hands of the opposition.

Four years Democratic rule has almost entirely stopped immigration to Missouri, and has depreciated the value of property nearly one hundred per cent.

This is the refrain of the local of the Washington *Chronicle*. "Iceland is a nice land, in summer, for a bummer." How does he know? He has never been there.

During the Franco-German war Brussels received an enormous impetus, and its population jumped from 314,000 to over 400,000 inhabitants. It is now alive with activity.

Life is not a leap, neck or nothing; it is a ladder set on the hard ground of earthly needs and duties—a truth which a good many of our reformers have, apparently, yet to learn.

A correspondent of a religious journal inquires: "If the devils and damned spirits are not in hell, then where are they?" Gone to Chicago. See the columns of the *Times*.

Those who vaguely expect "reform" and other ideal results from a Democratic reconstruction may see in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and certain Southern States, precisely what they may look for.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* says Pittsburgh "irresistibly reminds him of the place where the flame is not quenched, and where 'the worm never dieth.'" Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all.

There is some talk at Washington in respect to the Cotton Bureau of the Treasury, which, it is said, has for years past been conducted in a manner calculated to excite the gravest suspicions. An investigation is to be had.

The new comet will pass its perihelion about the 25th of the month. It will be visible with a telescope in the evening till about the end of the month, and in the morning during the whole of September. It is not likely to become brilliant enough to be seen with the naked eye.

PERSONAL.

About fifteen hundred of the Tuttle family from all parts of the country will participate in a monster clambake at West Haven, Conn., September 24.

The affection of an engineer for his engine was shown by a New England engineer at a recent accident. He crawled out from under the tender and, as soon as he could speak, exclaimed: "Don't let her burn, put on the water after which he asked if any other persons were hurt.

A gipsy, who claims that he has the power to lay down his life and take it up again at pleasure, has dug himself a grave on South street, near the pleasure grounds, Saratoga, in which he is to be buried August 24, and remain under the ground for two days. One of the village officers is such an unbeliever in this miraculous power, that he says if the gipsy is buried he will make sure that he will stay there.

Southern nonsense. At the Washington-Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, says the Savannah *Advertiser*, a student is each day detailed to watch beside the tomb of General Lee. Every morning one of the students is posted at the tombin the memorial room of the chapel, built under the supervision of Lee. He is styled a "watcher," and his duty is to remain there during the day and receive visitors, showing them the proper courtesy and attention.

Here is a story of gallant Phil. Kearney. During the hottest part of the day at Seven Pines, when his division were putting in their very best wicks, holding back the Confederate columns, the colonel of a certain regiment of infantry that was hurrying forward, galloped up to the American Bayard, and asked him where he should go in. "Oh, anywhere, Colonel, anywhere! It's all the same. Lovely fighting along the whole line."

Perhaps the cruel power of slander could not be better illustrated than in the case of one Mdlle. Zoe, a danseuse who recently made a figure in the Chicago Police Court. An investigation into her antecedents revealed the fact that she was a member of an aristocratic Indianapolis family, and once a reigning belle. Driven from her home by a crushing and unfounded report affecting her reputation, she embraced the stage as a profession, sank lower and lower, and finally became the leading attraction at a low variety theater in Chicago.

"His Highness the Prince Imperial," says the Paris *Figaro*, "was born in 1856; these figures added together make 20. He attained his majority in 1874; and these figures added together also make 20. It is, then, when he was twenty years old that his fate will be decided—that is to say in 1876—1 plus 8 plus 7 plus 6 equals 22. Twenty-two is the exact duration (from 1848 to 1870) of the reign of his father!" Now any one can figure out coincidences of this kind with a little ingenuity. Take George Washington, for example. His family emigrated from England to Virginia in 1633—the sum of these figures is 13. He was born in 1732, which figures added together make 13; the French war, in which he won his first laurels, broke out in 1850—13; there were 13 States, which constituted the Republic which elected him to be its first President; and he died in 1799—20, which is just twice 13. Or take President Grant for example. He was born in 1822, and 1 plus 8 plus 2 plus 2 also make 13. But that is the only coincidence we can find in his history.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Worms that Bore Through Solid Rock—A Berks County Production—Medical Virtues of the Reptile.

A correspondent of the Reading *Eagle*, member of a college party of scientists, writes from Brecknock township, Berks county, to that paper:

I hasten to inform you of a most remarkable discovery we have made here in the shape of a burrowing worm that we find along the numerous stretches of hard, sharp and brittle sand, lying above the ledges of grey flinty stone that skirt this section in every direction from three to five feet below the surface of the ground. The species is very well known by the old people in this part of Berks county, but never before have its wonderful and varied qualities been published. We arrived here from Millerstown three days ago, and since then have been making geological and scientific investigations of several remarkable phenomena, the most novel and curious of which is this burrowing worm. In what class this singular little reptile is to be placed, we have not as yet made out. They average from five to six inches in length, and are about the size of a pipe-stem in their largest parts. Their color is dark gray, and the skin very nearly as tough as tanned hide. Their under sides are several degrees lighter in shade, and a ridge of rough ribs extend along their under sides about three inches. One inch of their tails is hard and much resembles a bone. Their heads are small and very sharp. Two small black eyes are sunk deep in their heads, and their noses are hard and bony. Undoubtedly they are the most muscular little reptiles living. In a narrow strip of sand deposit in this section of the township about a half mile north of the postoffice, we, in company with Mr. Samuel Y. Miller and Jared Strouse, found countless thousands of these worms burrowing in the sand. With the aid of several farm laborers we threw up a quantity of sand and dug down about forty feet until we came to hard rock. Upon close examination we found the rock literally drilled through in hundreds of places. The holes were the exact size of these worms, and to further prove that they were the sole and only cause of this most singular state of affairs, many of the holes were punctured and worms withdrawn from them. By great effort and the use of a crow bar, we broke off a piece of the boulder and found it drilled through and through in fifty-seven distinct places. The holes were drilled with as much regularity and evenness as if it had been done by man aided by the best and most improved machinery. The farmers in this section, as you may well imagine, were perfectly dumbfounded, and our party is not yet able to account for this very strange phenomena. We placed several worms under the microscope and found their bodies a perfect network of strong and fibrous muscles, concentrating at a point on the back of the mid-way between the head and tail. Their noses are strong bone of flinty hardness, and with these they are able to work their way through the hardest boulder. It is difficult to arrive at the true and exact manner in which they work, but it is our opinion that they must certainly operate on the spiral principle. The ribs on the lower side receive the stone dust from their borings, and by the spiral action convey it to the top out of the way. All in all, this very singular and tough little worm is in all probability the most wonderful thing of its kind ever discovered. It may be known by others, but so far we have never before heard of it.

The people in this section are aware of the existence of the worm, but not of its wonderful characteristics. Several old women hereabouts have long used its body for medicinal purposes. I was very much amused at this when I first was told of it, but after being assured of its truth, I gave the matter a more serious consideration. A certain old lady by the name of Darrich, who resides in the mountains several miles from here, has the reputation of being what is commonly denominated a witch doctor. She employs all sorts of agencies to effect her cures, and I am told she is visited by a great many people for miles around, who come to be treated for various diseases. She places great reliance upon the curative qualities of this worm, which she calls the "never ending flesh." She has a German name for it, meaning what I have stated. She says she has used the dried carcasses of these worms many times. She wears a ring made of one, and avers that anybody wearing one will never suffer rheumatism. Ear rings made of them will prevent earache and headache, and a necklace made of them will cure or prevent a sore throat. She has a long chain made of dried and preserved carcasses of one hundred and fifty of the reptiles. This wound around the body next to the skin will cure cramps and be of great aid and benefit to married ladies in their hours of labor. Mrs. Darrich places great reliance on this cure, and she has frequently taken powdered worms and scalded them with hot tansey tea to administer internally for the cure of consumption and pulmonary diseases.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.

A Little Girl Poisons a Whole Family.

The West Chester (Pa.) *News* of Wednesday contains the following:

"Last night Constable Samuel Wickersham, of New Garden township, brought to our prison a little thirteen year old girl, named Henrietta Bowers, committed by Justice Shelmire upon the charge of having poisoned the family of Benjamin A. Miller, residing in the township above named. The terrible circumstances of the case, as we have gleaned them, are substantially as follows:

"Henrietta Bowers, the youthful offender, was taken into Mr. Miller's family last spring, he having procured her at some charitable institution—perhaps in Philadelphia. On Monday last after dinner those members of the family—namely Benjamin and his wife Lydia, Caleb Miller and Caleb Sharpless—were taken seriously ill with vomiting, and medical services were resorted to.

"The physician at once pronounced the cases those of poisoning, and upon close questioning the girl being catechised and charged with being the perpetrator of the deed, she acknowledged having placed a considerable quantity of arsenic in some sugar found in a paper of the deadly poison which she found lying loosely upon a shelf in the cupboard. The rest of the poison she took to an adjacent field and hurriedly buried.

"After being charged with the act she conducted Mr. William P. Harper to the place where she had deposited the poison, which was found. She was at once arraigned before Justice Shelmire, before whom she pleaded guilty, but could not or would not give any reason for committing the deed. Upon arriving at the prison she gave way to anguish, exhibiting deep contrition for her doings, and during the night wept almost continuously.

"The family have now sufficiently recovered to be about, but their physical organization will require weeks to recuperate them from the terrible shock. It is also fortunate thing that she gave the quantity she did, it being too much to remain within the stomachs of her victims, and hence served as its own emetic, which, without doubt, averted fatal results. The case is a very sorry one, but wherever may be the law providing for such cases, it should be meted out to the young offender as a warning to others and the protection of the general public."

Liability of Express Companies.

The United States Circuit Court at Louisville, Judge Ballard, has just decided a case involving the liability of express companies for money lost in transporting, which has some interest for business men. The Adams Express Company had entrusted to it a package of money, $13,528, at New Orleans for delivery to the Bank of Kentucky. While in the custody of the Company's messenger, between New Orleans, Tennessee, and the Kentucky line, the car in which the messenger was riding, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, fell through a piece of trestle-work, at Budd's creek, and the car, together with the package, was destroyed by fire. The bank demanded the money, the company refused to pay it, and this suit was the result. By the contract between the bank and the company, expressed on the receipt for the package, it was stipulated that the company should not be responsible for any loss or damage which should be occasioned by fire. But the bank contended that the company was liable as a common carrier. In spite of this stipulation, the court, however, decided in favor of the defendant, on the ground that while a common carrier is liable for neglect on the part of himself or his agents, he is not liable for the neglect of others. The company is expected to use the railways of the country for the transportation of packages, and it cannot be held responsible for accidents on these roads over which it has no control. The Court said:

"Now, upon those principles, no one is responsible for damage occasioned by neglect unless it be the neglect of himself or his servants or agents. But the facts stated show that neither the company nor its servant was guilty of any neglect. It follows that the defendant cannot be charged on this account. Though the defendant used the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to transport its messenger and the package, the railroad company was not, in any legal sense, the servant of the defendant. The defendant had no control over the railroad company or over its servants. The railroad company was no more the servant of the defendant than it is of any passenger whom it transports. It was no more the servant of the defendant than is the hackman or cab driver employed by him who hires it to transport him from one part of the city to another."

Charles Sumner, at an early period of his life, embraced the doctrines of Fourierism. He met Fourier while in Europe, was charmed and converted by him, and gave in various cities and towns an able lyceum lecture on Fourier and his system. That system, however, soon lost its hold on Sumner's mind.

A prominent official of the Postoffice department states that the contractors for furnishing postal cards have never yet furnished a card equal in the quality of the paper to the requirements of the original contract. Why don't the Department compel compliance?

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Travelers' Testimony.

Thousands of travelers by land and sea have vouched for the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of the physical disturbances which ordinarily arise from change of climate and the changes of diet, water, &c., incident to a wandering life. Upon systems toned, invigorated and regulated by this genial vegetable antidote the external causes of debility and disease seem to produce little or no effect. Forearmed with Hostetter's Bitters, the voyager may bid defiance to seasickness and encounter the chilling fogs of the British Isles, the coast winds of the Antilles, the icy temperature of northern Alaska or the burning heat of the tropics, with equal impunity. The effect of this admirable medicinal stimulant is greatly to increase the vital energy of the system, thereby enabling it to resist and repel the exciting causes of disease.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 36.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn is compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Rahm, G. Fahnestock, Robert Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug,
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.
Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's,
Lavielle's, Lavielle's.
DR. LAVIELLE'S GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.
A SURE CURE.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for months, one box will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days. In many cases of extreme torture relief has been obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
NOW GOING ON.
Everything Marked Down.
Real Bargains in Every Department.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & Co.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
Extra Good Bargains
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Of Every Description.
Ladies' Made-Up Suits, all materials.
Misses' and Children's Suits.
Lace Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Cloth Outside Garments.
Summer Shawls, &c.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Mourning Dress Goods.
Fine Mohair Alpacas.
Hernanis and Grenadines.
Lawns, Percales, Chintzes, &c.
Colored Dress Goods, all kinds.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.
Flannels, all kinds and qualities.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
White and Colored Table Linens.
New Style Calicos.
Housekeeping Goods, all kinds.
Having largely replenished sirable Goods, to take the place we are now prepared with an customers.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET
WHOLESALE HOUSE!
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
NOW OPEN
CHOICE STYLES SIDE BAND, FANCY
DOMESTIC COTTONS,
DRESS GOODS,
AT LOW PRICES.
Also, Large Lines BELTS, NECK RIBBONS, FANS of all descriptions, SUMMER UNDERWEAR, WHITE GOODS and SMALL WARES.
Choice Goods in Summer
WHOLESALE
77 and 79 MARKET STREET.
CARPETS.
CARPETS!
NEWEST STYLES
BODY BRUSSELS,
LATEST DESIGNS
Tapestry Brussels.
NOVELTIES IN
Two and Three-Plies, Ingrains, &c.
ALL OF WHICH WE OFFER AT
Lowest Cash Prices.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.
Consequent upon the slackening of trade after the Spring Season, and justified by advantageous purchases just made at the factories and in the Eastern markets, we have concluded to materially reduce our prices on all grades of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c., and can now offer special inducements in the way of New Goods and low rates to all in want of goods in our line. Discount the needs of the future and make your selections now.
Oliver McClintock & Co
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER HOSE GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Mountain House,
At Cresson Springs, Pa.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, 2,300 feet above tide, FITTED UP AND REFURNISHED, and provides comfortable accommodations for nearly five hundred guests.
For further particulars apply at the office, or address
GEO. W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.
ARCTIC.
FORMERLY LA PIERRE HOUSE.
Ocean Street, Cape May City, N. J.
ACCOMMODATION for 250 GUESTS.
Is now a first-class modern style House, replete with modern conveniences in great part newly and handsomely furnished, including best spring beds, mattresses, gas, &c. Roomy piazzas open to the sea breeze, about one square from the beach and bath houses, and central to all points of attraction on the Island. Circulars and Cards with cut of the house and full particulars sent upon application.
Coach at Depot and Steamboat Landing.
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
W. W. GREEN,
R. L. CARPENTER.

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, }
Pittsburgh, August 8, 1874. }
To Butchers and Other Persons Owning or Having on their Premises Dead Animals or Animal Matter.
You are hereby notified that in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, approved April 12, 1872, entitled "An Act to revise and amend the health laws of the city of Pittsburgh," the Board of Health did, on the 14th day of July, A. D., 1874, enter into an agreement with Edward Czarnecki for the removal of all dead animals and animal matter from the limits of said city (except in the East End Brook Yards), and that under said agreement said Czarnecki has the exclusive right to make such removals.
You are further notified that by Act of Assembly, approved February 7th, 1873, entitled "An Act to prohibit the deposit of dead carcasses of horses, cattle, swine, &c., in certain rivers in Allegheny county," it is made unlawful for any person to throw or deposit any dead animal, or any part thereof, in any of the rivers in Allegheny county, or on any of their tributaries, or on the banks of the same, from which it will be seen that all dead animals must be removed from the city limits. Orders for the removal of dead animals or animal matter may be left at this office.
By order of the Board of Health,
CROSBY GRAY,
HEALTH OFFICER.
8TTh
NOT

THE

Union Banking Co

Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Capital, - - $700,000.

We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.

Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.

JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 12, 1874.

We observe of late a growing disinclination on the part of creditors to force delinquent debtors to the wall, and into the bankrupt courts, and we take it as a harbinger of better times to come. The terrors of bankruptcy have been too often used as a whip to scourge men into the payment of claims which frequently had no more right of a preference or to speedy payment than any or all the other liabilities of a struggling firm, but in so many cases has the great driven well meaning concerns to the alternative of making a voluntary petition for such adjudication in order that every creditor should receive his just share of their assets, that holders of claims begin now to hesitate before agitating the method which is and has been considered the last resort.

The various fees and costs and professional ills, as a rule, have so eaten into the property of most parties who have been forced into bankruptcy that experience shows in the vast majority of instances, that the general creditor, the unsecured individual, in the end all these expenses have been paid in cash from the first rights of the assignee, manages usually to receive a mere beggarly percentage instead of the whole claim, as in many instances is too confidently anticipated.

Experienced business men with whom we have had conversations on the subject allege that they will in the future accept only compromise approaching fifty per cent. their claims rather than see their debtors adjudged bankrupts and they base this conclusion not on mere theory, but from the fact that in numerous bankrupt cases, coming in the course of their own business and under their immediate observation, their returns have either been absolutely zero or else so nearly approaching nothing to make the entire proceeding almost a farce.

Of course there are exceptions to this rule, but as a rule, it holds. Methods of amicable adjustment in instances where there is no question as to the honesty of the insolvent are easy to attain and these methods experience as shown to be largely more productive of good results than those of gripping the poor unfortunate with the iron hand of the law.

A striking instance of the revulsion of feeling in respect to bankruptcy is exhibited in the matter of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, at present in process of settlement. A few weeks ago the creditors were in the mood for having naught except "what the Court awards and the law doth give;" when lo! a composition is suggested at once fair, honorable and giving promise of eventual payment, and those who were loudest in crying litigate are now most vehement in urging all parties in interest to settle, and that speedily.

—It has been decided that the seat of a member in a Stock Exchange or similar institution does not form a portion of his available assets, and hence cannot be sold by a receiver or assignee in bankruptcy.

H. C. Hyde, assignee, vs. Woods & Co., an Francisco. Judge Sawyer took the ground that a member cannot dispose of is seat to another unless the Association shall accept that other in his stead, in the mode and upon the terms prescribed. His general creditors can obtain through him no greater rights of property than he himself possesses. His privileges as a member could not be seized and sold on execution, and transferred to another in violation of the right secured by the contract of the Association, nor could a court of bankruptcy override the rights of the association or its members, secured to them by the terms of the contract under which he acquires any rights at all as a member, by disposing of a greater interest than he himself possesses. The only property of a pecuniary nature in Fenn after his default in the Board would be the residue left after disposing of his seat by the Board in accordance with its prescribed usages, or with the assent of the Board, and payment of his indebtedness to the members of the Board, incurred in the transaction of its business. This is all that, under any circumstances, would be available to the general creditor, or with which the Court of Bankruptcy has any concern. The rest is the property of the Board and not members, not Fenn's.

—Our former townsman, Audley W. Gazam, Esq., appears in the Jay Cooke & Co. bankruptcy case, and it is at his instance that the examination of the individual members of the firm is being made, in order to find out whether any of the firm's money was lost in a manner not strictly *in regle*.

The examination of Jay Cooke will be continued on September 15. That of Henry D. Cooke will be resumed and of Mr. Fahnestock begun at an early date not yet fixed. Mr. Gazzam represents Mr. William Torrode, a small creditor, at present residing in New York city.

—On and after November 1st, 1874, interest will cease on the following bonds, they being the ones included in the 10th call of the government:

Coupon bonds, known as the third series, act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1st, 1862, as follows:

COUPON BONDS.

$50—No. 12,201 to No. 14,500, both inclusive; $100—No. 28,201 to No. 45,100, both inclusive; $500—No. 19,601 to No. 20,700, both inclusive; $1,000—No. 47,301 to No. 70,200, both inclusive. Total, $20,000,000.

REGISTERED BONDS.

$50—No. 1,461 to No. 1,750, both inclusive; $100—No. 10,701 to No. 13,300, both inclusive; $500—No. 6,801 to No. 7,700, both inclusive; $1,000—No. 26,167 to No. 31,600, both inclusive; $5,000—No. 8,504 to No. 9,800, both inclusive; $10,000—No. 10,-151 to No. 11,750, both inclusive. Total, $5,000,000. Grand total, $25,000,000.

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above), twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) are coupon bonds, and five million dollars ($5,000,000) are registered bonds. The interest, due November 1, 1874, on the registered bonds embraced in this call will be paid with the principal of the bonds.

United States securites, forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the "Loan Division, Secretary's Office," and all registered bonds should be assigned to "the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 12, 1874.	10:20 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	117½		117¾		118¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, reg	118¼		118¼		118¼
5-20's, 1862	113		113		113½
5-20's, 1864	113¼		113¼		113½
5-20's, 1865	113½		113¾		113¾
5-20's, 1865, reg	113½		113½		113½
5-20's, 1867	117½		117¾		117¾
5-20's, 1868	117¾		117¾		117¾
10-40's	110½		110½		110½
10-40's, coupon	110½		110½		110½
Currency 6's	117¾		117¾		117¾
New 5's, reg	111¼		111¼		111¼
Registered, 1867	116		116		116
Western Union Tel	75	75	75¼	75	74
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Panama	111				
Adams Express	68				
Wells-Fargo Express	73½				73
American Express	60½				59¾
United States Express	67½				67½
New York Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Erie	32	32¼	32¾	32¾	32¾
Michigan Central	89				
Michigan Southern	72¾		72¾	72¾	72¾
Illinois Central	94				95
Cleveland and Pitts	87½				87½
Chicago & Northw'n	37¾	37¾		38	38¼
Do. preferred					50½
Rock Island					98½
St. Paul, common	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do. preferred					50½
Wabash, common	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Fort Wayne				97½	97½
Ohio & Mississippi	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Union Pacific	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Chicago and Alton				101	99
Hostgin, Hart. & Erie	11½				
Hannibal & St. Jos	12¾				12¾
Do. preferred	27				27
Atlantic & Pacific	34½				34½
C. C. and I. C	22				22
Erie, preferred	48½				48½

—The following table is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 16 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Cent'l, 50% sales		
Pennsylvania scrip, 102¾ sales		
Reading	55¼	55¾
United Companies of N. Jersey	125	127
Oil Creek, 8¾ sales		
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30's	85	
Central Transportation Company	45¾	44
Empire Transportation Company	55	
Fitts., Chi. and St. Louis m bonds	64½	65

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, August 12.—Wheat dull at $1 35 for No. 1 Milwaukee club. Corn unchanged at 75@ 76c.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, August 12, 1874. }

In wholesale circles to-day business was moderately active, especially among grain and produce commission houses. In groceries, dry goods and general merchandise there was perhaps a slight falling off from the trade of the two previous days. The trade in bacon and meats was fair, although not quite so active as it was immediately before the last advance in quotations.

There has been but little change in prices for the last day or two, and we have not observed any alterations of importance from the quotations in our last report, except a decline in wheat of 2½@3c per bushel. In the leading staples, values are very steady.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the last twenty-four hours:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,515	8,414	13,929
Apples, bbls	338	521	859
Cheese, lbs	321	1,172	1,493
Corn, sacks	3,270	5,291	8,561
Wheat, sks	5,229	11,351	16,581
Barley, sacks	170		170
Rye, sacks	174	694	868
Oats, sacks	6,837	20,533	27,226
Butter, pkgs	183	91	274
Bacon, pieces	3,597	5,762	9,359
Bacon, tierces	314	805	1,119

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers charge an advance. Unless specified to the contrary, the sales of grain are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—Wheat to-day was somewhat weaker, and we lower our quotations 3c on red winter wheat. Transactions are unchanged from those of the present quotations, which are: No. 1 red winter, new, $1 15@1 20; amber, new, $1 25@1 30. Corn is steady and unchanged, with receipts rather light; we quote at 83@84c for car; shelled, 86@87c. The arrivals of oats are exceedingly liberal, which would usually cause a decline, but in this instance, the decline would seem to have preceded the arrival of the supply. Prices are steadying down to about 53@55c for white and 54@56c for mixed. Rye remains quiet at 90@95c per bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal at $1 25@1 30. We note sales as follows:

1 car ear corn, yellow, on track.....84c
1 car ear corn, yellow, on track.....81c
1 car ear corn, mixed, on track.....80c
5 cars white oats, to arrive.....55c
1 car white Western oats.....56c
1 car white Western oats.....56c

FLOUR—The market is fairly active, with a liberal supply, a good demand and prices steady. We note sales as follows: White winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75@7 00; red winter wheat $7 00@7 25; new do $6 25@6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 75; corn meal $5 50; cut meal $7 25@8 00 per bbl. The following prices at local millers, are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 50@9 00; No. 1 red wheat $7 50@8 00; No. 2 red wheat $7 00; sacks 50c off per bbl.

HAY—The supply continues exceedingly liberal, and prices tend downward. Prime timothy baled is quoted at $23 00@24 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $19 00@20 00; inferior $17 00@18 00. Baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Threshed grass sells at $13 00@14 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do, $23 00@24 00; common $19 00@20 00.

MILL FEED—The market is steady. Bran is quoted at 95c@$1 05; middlings are steady at $1 50@1 60; oil meal, $1 90@2 00; chopped feed, $1 75@1 85 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 30.

MALT—The market is somewhat more active. Pittsburgh malt is quoted at $1 80@1 90; western do $1 60@1 70.

GROCERIES, ETC

The market was rather quiet. Sugars and coffees are both dull in the East, but there is no quotable change in this market yet. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees.

Fancy	28½@30
Choice	27½@28
Prime	24
Good	22
Java	34

Roasted Coffees.

Rio, in papers	28
Rio, in bbls	27½
Roasted Java	40

Sugars.

Standard A	11
Standard B	10½
Standard extra C	10¼
Standard extra C	10
Franklin extra C	10¼
American extra C	9¾
Dublin	9½
Porto Rico	9¼

Teas.

Young Hyson 30c@$1 00	
Gunpowder	50c@1 25
Imperial	50c@1 00

CANNED GOODS—The market in this line continues fairly active, there being a good trade in the line of purchases for future delivery. Prices are unchanged, as follows:

Fruits in Syrups.	
2¼ lbs California apricots, ₱ doz	$1 75
2 lbs blackberries	1 25
2 lbs blue berries	1 25
2 lbs red cherries	2 00
2 lbs whitecherries	2 00
2 lbs grapes	1 75
2 lbs gooseberries	1 75
2 lbs damson plums	2 00
2 lbs Damson plums	2 00
3 lbs peaches	3 50
3 lbs peaches extra	3 75
3 lbs Cal. Bartl't	4 25
3 lbs Bartl'tm pears	4 75
2 lbs Bartl't pears	2 50
3 lbs peaches	2 00
2 lbs pine apple	2 50
2 lbs raspberries	2 00
2 lbs strawberries	2 00
3 lbs asparagus	4 00
2 lbs lima beans	2 25
2 lbs string beans	1 50
2 lbs Winslow's green corn	2 40
2 lbs Marsh'll's corn	2 10
3 lbs Balt'm're corn	2 00

2 lbs Falmouth corn	2 25
3 lbs golden pumpkin	2 25
3 lbs gr'n peas	1 75
2 lbs Marrowfat peas	2 00
2 lbs small peas	2 25
2 lbs tomatoes	1 50
2 lbs do	1 60
Oysters, Salmon, &c.	
California salmon	2 75
2 lbs do do	4 00
2 lbs Hebron, 33 bbls oil	2 25
2 lbs spiced salmon	3 50
2 lbs do do	6 50
2 lbs oysters	1 50
2 lbs do	1 60
2 lbs do	1 60
2 lbs do	83
2 lbs do do	1 60
3 lbs oysters	2 10
1 lb do do	1 50
1 lb do do	2 50
1 lb do do	2 25
1 lb clams	2 25
2 lbs do do	3 25
1 lb do do	3 15
2 lbs do	3 15

TOBACCO—The market for tobacco continues active, with a strong demand. Prices are very firm although later reports of the growing crop are more favorable. We quote as follows:

Spun rolls	41@42c	Fine Cut	45@50
Navy, (ex'tr)	52@55	Fine Cut Plug	70@80
Tens, (ex'tr)	54@57	Fine Cut	55@60
Quarters, (ex'tr)	57@60	Cut and Dry	45@48
Louisville Navy	57@60	Scotch Snuff	65@75
Louisville Cav	50@60	Rose Bud	60@65
Virginia Navy	50@57	Six Twist	60@
Virginia Tens	50@57	Cigars—	
Virginia Cav	50@60	Penna leaf	$12@ 20
Double Thick	52@60	Connecticut	25@ 30
Flounders	50@55	Havana	70@ 00
Bright Pounds	60@	Havana	90@150

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The receipts are very liberal. Quotations are unchanged at $2 50@3 00 for choice; $1 50@2 00 for common.

BUTTER—The market is unchanged at about former prices. The receipts are not heavy and quotations are well maintained at 21@22c ₱ lb for choice; 16@18c for medium.

BERRIES—We quote blackberries at $1 00 ₱ bucket; $1 00@5 00 ₱ stand; whortleberries, $1 25 ₱ bucket.

BEANS—The market is steady. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 70@2 75; medium $2 40@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote prime yellow 31@33c; dark 27@30c ₱ lb. Demand light.

CHICKENS—Live spring 60c; old 70@75c ₱ pair, as to size. Market quiet.

CHEESE—Receipts are a little more liberal and prices are a shade easier, though not quotably changed. We quote as follows: factory 13½@ 13¾c ₱ lb; Western Reserve dairy 11½@12c; sweitzer is slightly lower at 17@18c.

EGGS—The market continues dull. We quote at 14@15c ₱ dozen for fresh.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 60@75c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 40@50c as to quality.

HONEY—The market is rather firm, with an active demand. We quote growth of 1873 at 30@35c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb.

PEACHES—The market is well supplied, and sales are active at $1 50@3 50 as to quality and condition.

POTATOES—The supply is good. We quote domestic at $1 50@2 00 ₱ box, $1 00 ₱ bbl; California, $5 00 ₱ box.

PRUNES—We quote at $4 00 ₱ box.

POTATOES—The market is easy with a good supply. We quote choice at $4 00 ₱ barrel; common, $3 00@3 25.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in demand at $3 50@3 60. We note a sale of 5 bushels at $3 60; flaxseed dull at $2 00@2 10; clover seed inactive and nominal at $7 50@8 00.

SWEET POTATOES—Choice Jerseys are quoted at $6 00@7 00 ₱ barrel.

VEGETABLES—There is a large supply. We quote cabbages at $2 00 ₱ barrel; tomatoes $1 50@2 00 ₱ box; cucumbers $3 00@4 00 ₱ barrel; onions $2 00@2 50 ₱ box, $5 00 ₱ barrel. Watermellons $15 00@25 00 ₱ hundred; muskmelons $7 50@12 00 ₱ hundred.

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There is no change in prices to-day. There is a slight weakness in hog products noted in both the eastern and western markets to-day which may be productive of something beside. We quote as follows: canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 16½c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 11½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15c; dried beef, canvassed, 18c; beef tongues ₱ doz, $9; long clear shoulders ₱ lb, 11c; sides, do, 12¼c; clear rib sides, do, 12c; clear sides, do, 13½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $25 00; prime lard refined from leaf, ₱ lb, 12½c; leaf, ₱ lb, 13c; sides, do, 16½c; buckets, do, 16¾c; in 5 ₱ caddies, do, 17¾c; in 3 ₱ caddies, do, 17c; in 1 ₱ pails, do, 18c; in 5 lb do, 18c.

FISH—The market is active and prices rather firmer.

No. 1 extra mess	New No. 3 $10 00
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$22 00
Georges codfish, No. 1 mixed	9 00
No. 1 shore	15 00
Medium do	5 00
Extra No. 1 bay	14 00
Lake trout	7 25
No. 1 bay	14 00
White fish	7 25
Extra No. 2	12 00
Lake herring	5 50
No. 2 bay	12 00

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12½c ₱ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices have advanced; extra No. 1, $1 00@1 05 ₱ gallon; No. 1, 92@95c; No. 2, 79@85c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ lb for prime and 6½@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—X $5 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 bbls, 4 gallons, $40 00@45 00; 18 gallons, 68 gallons, $82 50@85 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 4 doz bottles, $7 25@9 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $7 75@ 9 00 ₱ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $7 25@8 00 ₱ doz; Caswell & Coobrane's ginger ale, $7 75 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s do, $7 75 ₱ doz.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is firm with quotations at 92@92½ ₱ gallon; Highwines firm at $1 08@1 09 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined 4½@4¾c; common 4@4½c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75 @2 00 ₱ dozen; medium $2 00@2 50; good $2 75@ 3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet. We note sales of Hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c per ₱.

BAY STATE BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ doz; ½ ₱ cans $2 00; 1 ₱ cans $3 50; 3 ₱ cans $9 00; 6½ ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand good.

COTTON GOODS—Anchor A Brown cottons lie; Eagle lie; Pride Blue 10½c; Duquesne 9½c; Mango-hela 10c; Penn Mill A 7-8 sheeting at 11c; Nonatook 10½c; Pittsburg family 10c; Juniata 9½c; Iron City 9½c; Penn Mill 2-lbs sheeting 9¾c, do 3-lbs bags 8c; white carpet chain 31c; do colored 35c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 25c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@ 2 25 ₱ bbl; Plumb's hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CONFECTIONERY—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

DRUGS—We quote as follows: Lemon bits, cut at 11½c; ginger snaps 12c; oyster crackers 9c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 7c; butter crackers 9c; water crackers 7c ₱ ₱.

PAPERS—Baling papers 46@8c ₱ ₱, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 9@12c; flat, wrapping 3½@4½c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news, 7@11c; rag, news, 12½@13c; book papers 15@18c ₱ ₱.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $5 00 ₱ gross.

SUGAR—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ ₱; and woolen at 3@5c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@2 25.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak. No. 1 Milwaukee $1 25; No. 2, $1 08. Oats unsettled; No. 2, 44c; Corn quiet and lower; No. 2 mixed 65½c. Rye weaker and drooping; No. 1, 80c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2, seller September $1 04¾.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, August 12, 1874. }

REMARKS—The same dull condition prevails in the oil market as has been previously noted. Prices are a shade lower than former quotations, and transactions are very light. It will be seen by our special dispatches from Butler, in yesterday's paper, that the Columbia Conduit Company has been allowed to file its bond and go on laying its pipe. When this work is completed it will lessen the cost of transportation so materially, as to give to Pittsburgh refiners a marked advantage in the operations, which will, we hope, tend to enliven business very much.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at 75@77½c; spot oil for immediate shipment 92½@95c. The market is dull. Sales as follows are reported from

PARKERS':

1,000 bbls. United at wells.....80 c
4,500 bbls. United at wells.....77½c

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The market is dull and unchanged. We quote crude oil at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at 95c per barrel; at wells 53c.

REFINED.

The home refined market is dull and a shade lower. We quote carbon oil in car lots at 9½@ 9¾c f. o. b. at works.

New York—Refined spot is quoted at 11¾c; August and September delivery 12c.

Philadelphia—Refined 11¾c spot and August delivery; September delivery 12c.

OIL BARRELS

are depressed. We quote city made at $1 50; country do $1 45.

TITUSVILLE, August 12.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were quiet and unchanged. On the upper creek the market was $1 00@1 07½. At Parkers Landing the market was 77½@95c at the wells for United. The home refined market was 9½@9¾c in bulk, and 9½@10c in barrels. Benzine was 75c ₱ bbl. Sales:

1,500 bbls. upper road, spot.....$1 05
1,700 bbls. upper road, spot.....1 07½
1,500 bbls. Parkers, United, at wells.....77½
2,000 bbls Parkers, United, at wells.....80

NEW YORK, August 12, closing 11.—There was more of a pressure to sell, tending to a fairly active business. Crude in bulk was quoted at 56@55c; refined, sales of 2,000 bbls for prompt delivery at 11¾c, closing at 11¾c; 90 bbls delivered from August 10th to 25 at 12c; 7,000 bbls for August at 12c; cases quoted at 17¾c. Naphtha 8c; for Philadelphia delivery the market is lower; refined 11¾c, with 5,000 bbls sold at 11¾c; also, sales of 2,000 bbls for Philadelphia delivery the close, at 11¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—The market is quiet; S. W. 11¾c asked; crude 4¾c; cases 16c; miles nominal; naphtha, 8c; September, 11½@11¾c.

PARKERS, August 12.—There is nothing doing; 77½c is asked; 75@76c is bid at wells.

TITUSVILLE, August 12.—The market is unchanged and dull at 72½c at wells.

TIONESTA, August 12.—There is nothing doing and the market is weak at $1 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 12.—The market is weak and prices quite firm at 90@95c.

ROUSEVILLE, August 12.—The market is quiet and dull and nothing doing; quotations cannot be given.

OIL CITY, August 12.—The market is quiet at $1 05.

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, August 12, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring Bros	Waring Bros., Phila	1,907
Penn Mill	Penn Mill Co., Phila	1,055
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co., Phila	970
Warden & O	Warden F & Co, Phila	100
Livingston Bros	Warden, F. Co, Phila	200
Citizens	Tack Bros, Phila	411
Total		3,993

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vandergrift, F. & Co.	Citizens, O. W	388
J. Bushnell	Nonpareil O. W	931
J. Bushnell	National O. W	916
J. Bushnell	Standard O. W	920
Mckelvy	Cosmos O. W	318
McKelvy	Star O. W	320
Fisher Bros	Star O. W	90
Total		3,883

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, August 12, 1874. }

REMARKS—The wind and rain storm which visited the city this afternoon, caused no little commotion for a short time, and fears were entertained that the stock pens would sustain damage. But the storm passed off without doing serious injury to property and making a decided change in the weather, which previously had been excessively warm.

Buffalo telegrams state that the cattle market there opened active at an advance of ¼c over good stock, whilst there was a light demand for common at last weeks prices. There was no change in the sheep market, and the hog prices being $4 87½@5 12½. The hog trade was moderately active with sales: Michigan $5 05@5 75; Yorkers $5 00@5 50; heavy hogs $7 00 @7 50.

In the New York market good cattle were scarce and selling at full prices, whilst common, Texas and Cherokees, were slow sale at reduced prices. Good Illinois steers sold up to $12 75@13 00, whilst Texans went off at $7 00 @8 00. There was a moderate demand for sheep at a shade better prices, ranging from $4 50 to $6 25. There were no live hogs offered for sale; and dressed were reported weak at $8 50@8 75 for grassers, and $8 50@12 50 for corn fed.

The Chicago market was reported firm, with sales of fair to choice steers at $5 12@5 65; extra steers $6 25@6 60; Texans $2 25@2 90. The swine market was active at full prices, $5 50@ 7 40; shipments 4,800 head. There was a moderate demand for sheep at $3 00@5 00.

HOME MARKET.

As was anticipated the run of stock has thus far been in excess of that of last week, and we are pleased to note the fact that the quality of cattle, hogs and sheep offered are a noticeable improvement over those of previous weeks. It is to be hoped this state of things will continue from week to week until the common scallywags are weeded out. There was a goodly number of Eastern buyers in the market as well as local dealers; but they did not seem to take hold as freely as they sometimes do, waiting perhaps, for prices to be shaded, which will hardly prove to be the case.

CATTLE.

There was a good supply of the better grades of fat, smooth 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers offered, which found purchasers at $5 00@5 60; Texans $2 50@3 50; stockers $2 75@4 00. The demand for good cattle was active, whilst common were dull sale.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was fully up to the average, both as to numbers and quality, and the prices of last week were fully maintained, ranging from $5 75 to $8 40.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was heavy and the market up to noon to-day was rather slow. The ruling prices were from $3 50 to $5 75 for fair to extra 90 to 100 lbs, fine wool.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 12, 1874.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 spring $1 06 spot; 98¾c seller September; No. 3, $1 00; rejected 93@93c. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 mixed 64¾@64¾c spot; 64¾c seller August; 64¾c bid seller September; rejected 63¼@64c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 36¾@36¾c spot; 37½c bid seller August; 36¾c seller September. Rye dull and unsettled; No. 1, 72c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined; $22 75 spot and seller August and September; $19 50 seller year. Lard quiet at 14¾c spot or seller September. Bulkmeats dull and lower; shoulders 9¾@9½c; short rib middles 11¾@11¾c; short clear 11¾@11¾c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 95c.

LATEST—On call board this afternoon wheat closed steady, at $1 05½@1 05¾ seller August; 98¾@99c seller September. Corn firmer at 64½c seller August; 64c seller September.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Cotton steady; middling upland 17@17½c. Flour scarcely so active; prices without any decided change; superfine Western and State at $4 50@4 70; good to choice $5 80@6 15; common to good $3 25@5 50. Wheat less active and lower; No. 2 Chicago, $1 23@1 24½; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 20; No. 2 Du-

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, August 12, 1874.—Cattle—Receipts 765 head; total for the week 4,833 head. Market active at yesterday's prices for good cattle, common cattle barely holding their own. Texans entirely neglected; about 2,200 head disposed of. Sales of 850 Indiana steers, averaging 1,320@1,531 lbs, at $5 50@6 30; 250 Ohio steers, 1,020@1,480 lbs, $5 40@ 6 05; 200 Illinois steers, 1,400@1,900 lbs, $5 75@ 6 50; 125 Kentucky steers, 1,350@1,450 lbs, $6 50@ 6 75; 175 Missouri steers, 1,040@1,193 lbs, $5 30@ 5 85; 150 Michigan steers, 1,100@1,250 lbs, $5 75@ 6 40; 121 Texan steers, 884@957 lbs, $4 50@ 5 00; 75 Iowa steers, 1,100@1,250 lbs, $5 60@ 6 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,100 head; total for the week 15,200 head. Market active; good to choice sheep $4 50@5 00; common $3 50@4 50; Western sheep $4 00@5 00. Very heavy sales of Canada lambs, averaging 64@72 lbs, at $6 00@6 12½; one lot prime Canada sheep averaging 122 lbs, $6 37½.

Hogs—Receipts 3,700 head; total for the week 8,300 head. Market firm; $5 65@5 75 for Michigan hogs; $6 00@6 50 for Yorkers; $7 00@7 50 for heavy hogs.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, August 12.—Cattle—Receipts 2,000 head. Market dull, weak, unsettled and prices easier; fair to choice $4 50@6 25@6 50; Texans $2 00@4 25.

Hogs—Receipts 5,000 head. Good grades firm and fairly active, others dull and weak; stock pigs $4 50@5 25; poor to common $3 50@4 00; medium to extra $5 00@5 70. Shipments 5,891 head.

Sheep—Receipts 500 head. Market steady at full prices; $3 00@5 00 for poor to best.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 12, 1874.—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 3 white Wabash $1 19; No. 1 white Michigan $1 20; extra do $1 18. No. 1 red winter, No. 3 red $1 08. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 67½c; low mixed 67½c; yellow 68c; no grade 65c. Oats nominally unchanged. Clover seed, No. 1, 43c; No. 2 41¾c; Michigan 42c; rejected 39c.

Marine Intelligence.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Westphalia	August 13	Hamburg.
Manhattan	August 13	Liverpool.
Elysia	August 15	Liverpool.
Spain	August 15	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	August 15	Liverpool.
Nevada	August 18	Liverpool.
Switzerland	August 18	Antwerp.
Scotia	August 19	Liverpool.
Europa	August 19	Glasgow.
Arragon	August 20	Bristol.
Pommerania	August 20	Hamburg.
Celtic	August 22	Liverpool.
Egypt	August 22	Liverpool.
Ethiopia	August 22	Glasgow.
Canada	August 22	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	August 22	Liverpool.
Algeria	August 22	Liverpool.
Wieder	August 25	Hamburg.
Idaho	August 25	Liverpool.
Bothnia	August 26	Liverpool.
Holsatia	August 27	Hamburg.
Batavia	August 29	Liverpool.
City of Chester	August 29	Liverpool.
Adriatic	August 29	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Sept. 1	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Sept. 5	Liverpool.
Cimbria	Sept. 5	Hamburg.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Pennsylvania	August 13	Liverpool.
Illinois	August 20	Liverpool.
Ohio	August 27	Liverpool.
Neuderland

CITY MATTERS.

Western University
Opens August 31. Calls from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Kernell & Thatcher Combination will appear in an entirely new programme this evening. They have made themselves great favorites with the patrons of the house, and the auditorium is crowded nightly.

Conjugal.

Yesterday, a German living on Chestnut street, Allegheny, got into a quarrel with his wife, and as a measure of peace, fired at her with a revolver. The shot did not take effect, and we made stand a subsequent reconciliation took place.

Slight Fire.

Last evening at about fifteen minutes before eleven o'clock a slight fire occurred in Monell's oyster saloon in the Diamond. The engines were called out by an alarm from box No. 12, but the fire was extinguished with buckets before the engines arrived.

Sunstruck.

Yesterday afternoon two men at the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, in Allegheny, were sunstruck. Both were in a very bad condition for a time, but soon rallied. One of the victims was named McCarthy; the name of the other we did not learn.

Worth Attending To.

We would call the attention of all interested to the advertisement, in another column, of Messrs. Reese Owens & Co., pork packers and manufacturers of lard oil at No. 21 Seventh avenue. The list of articles that they announce as in store and for sale, is well worth the attention of all in the trade.

Relief for the Sufferers.

We have the following report of additions to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the late flood: Grocers' Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, $45 74; T. R. Robinson, $5; Menges Cohen, Baltimore, $25. These subscriptions were made at the Anchor Savings Bank.

Twelfth Ward City Hospital.

During the six months ending July 1st, two hundred and thirty-four patients have been received into this hospital. One hundred and seventy-four were charity, and sixty pay patients. More than one-third of the whole number were surgical cases. During the same period there were eleven births and twenty-eight deaths at the hospital. On July the 1st there were remaining in the hospital ninety-two patients, seventy-six of which were charity patients.

A Stolen Team.

On the night of August 5th two valuable mares were stolen from the farm of E. B. Hinsdale, at Wellington, Lorraine county, Ohio. Two men were seen there in the morning in possession of the animals, and were tracked as far Rochester, in this State. There the trace of them was lost, but they are supposed to have come to Allegheny. Mr. Hinsdale pursued them arrived in that city last evening, and Chief Clark is co-operating with them in their investigations. The stolen animals are six years old, and are both of a light brown color, though they do not match. A reward of $200 is offered for the recovery of the mares and the arrest of the thieves.

Pitiful.

This morning at about one o'clock, two gentlemen who were passing along Grant street, heard a woman moaning, and on investigation, found a woman lying on the pavement in front of St. Peter's Episcopal church. They raised her up, and found her to be an old, white haired woman, not less than sixty-five years of age, and respectably dressed. They questioned her, but could get nothing from her, except moaning and incoherence, and as a matter of humanity, they brought her to the Central Station House. There a more careful examination revealed the fact that the old woman was helplessly drunk. A more pitiful spectacle is not often witnessed.

Church Trouble.

Yesterday the trouble which for some time has agitated the Zion Baptist Church (colored,) of Allegheny, culminated in an information before Alderman D. C. Smith. The prosecutor in the case is the pastor, the Rev. C. H. Jackson, and the defendant is Mr. R. B. Coulton, one of the members of the church. It appears that the defendant was dissatisfied with the manner in which the pastor had conducted the investigations of these charges, and has substituted the church trouble referred to, and on Sunday last, while the services were in progress, the defendant disturbed the congregation by calling the preacher a "devil" and using other opprobrious epithets in the presence of the congregation. The accused was arrested, and at the hearing was held in $300 bail for court.

Young Reprobates.

It would seem that the worst boys in existence congregate about the railroad depot, and some of the worst of this special class seem to haunt the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, in Allegheny. This crowd of young heathen indulge freely in the pleasant practice of throwing stones and mud at passing trains, and last evening a lot of them scraped a quantity of thick paint out of some kegs, which were left in the house, of paper and threw the wads through the windows of passing passenger trains. Several of the passengers were struck by the nasty missiles, and some of the gentlemen had their coats nearly ruined by the paint. If the authorities would add some of these young reprobates to the population of the Reform school, it would be better for the community.

A Reflection.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The introduction of plate glass in the windows of building, especially dry goods, jewelry and fancy millinery stores, was an improvement of great importance to the ladies. It is wonderful how much more attractive goods are when displayed behind a clear, clean plate of glass. Any ordinary observer, when passing through our streets, will notice how earnestly ladies are often seen examining them. When I called the attention of an acquaintance of mine to a crowd of ladies who were examining the goods in the windows of Hugus & Hacke's dry goods store, she was quite charitable enough to say that it was not the goods they were looking at—that four out of five of them were looking at the reflection of their faces in the glass!

I was going to start the sinudever toward the "center of gravity," when I saw the portly form of Detective James Scott rolling down Fifth avenue. As I am always so vivid in my "Terrible," who wields the gavel around on Diamond street, I valiantly bottled up my wrath. For Scott Sivis' sake, I hope he is, and, as Dan is a great favorite with the ladies, that they may better get off the correct reasons as Dan tells him.

SPIRIT.

An Important Invention.

An English inventor has patented an ingenious method of preventing the bursting of water pipes, in freezing weather. Water expands about a twelfth of its bulk, and without that limit the expansive force exerted is so enormous as to overcome the resistance of any pipe or vessel yet constructed. The difficulty is obviated by passing through the water pipes an India rubber tube of such diameter that the space inside is a little more than equal to the increase in volume of water by freezing. There is thus secured in the inside of the pipe a space equal to the difference of volume between water and ice, so that when the water freezes and expands it occupies the space thus reserved instead of exerting its force on the pipe. The India-rubber tube is always kept full of air, so that when the water freezes it finds at every point the necessary space to occupy, for by compressing the tube it displaces the air and takes its place. Again, when the ice melts, the air-tube expands, ready to be acted upon by another frost. The air is supplied from a reservoir, which is acted upon by the water pressure, so as automatically to put the air-tube under an exactly corresponding degree of tension. By heating the air in the tube the water in the pipes can be thawed. This application is peculiarly useful in the case of inter-oceanic steamers, preventing the supply of cold water to engine boilers becoming interrupted by frost. Not less important is it that the invention be applied to prevent the explosion of kitchen boilers.

The Glendale Affray.

On Tuesday evening a large meeting of the citizens of Glendale was held, to take action regarding the recent serious and disgraceful affray which occurred there.

The meeting was organized by calling Rev. Mr. Swift to the chair. In a few remarks he called attention to the fact that all the disorder which occurred was caused by the knocking of low dram shops, and those who were drawn hither by the existence of the places which deal out the deadly poison. No complaint could be made against any of those residing in the community.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted as the sentiment of the meeting:

WHEREAS, The peace and quiet of Glendale has often within the past year been much disturbed, and the evil of drunkenness has become so prevalent in our midst by persons who come among us, drawn by the low drinking houses which have opened in our borough, that our citizens have become alarmed; it is hereby

Resolved, First—That we attribute these evils to the dram shops that have sprung up among us.

Second—That it is much against our will and desire that we tolerate the existence of drum-shops, which have no legitimate business to be for the accommodation of travelers, but are only common bars, to take from some of our best workingmen the money which their wives and children should have.

Third—That we will put forward in the way of reform until we are free from the existence of unnecessary dram-shops.

Fourth—That this meeting appoint a committee to inquire into the legality of the licenses held in this township.

Fifth—That the thanks of our community are due to Messrs. Goff and Graham for their prompt action in prosecuting the parties concerned in the late disturbance, and we will assist in every way to have the laws enforced.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this Court yesterday the following business was transacted:

R. H. Atkinson, bankrupt, Luzerne county, Pa., petition for discharge presented, and order made for final examination before Register Willard, at Scranton.

Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, Cambria county. Argument on exceptions to the approval of the election of John A. Blair as assignee. Decision of the Court withheld.

James H. Dale, Erie county, bankrupt. Petition of Samuel Clark, creditor, for an order on the assignee directing the payment of a claim, judgment note presented, and referred to Register Woodruff for examination and report.

John Sientz, bankrupt, Beaver county. Petition of assignee for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens presented and referred to Register Knox for examination and report.

J. G. McKnight vs. steamboat "Athletic" in admiralty. On motion of H. D. Gamble, Esq., proctor for libellant, Hon. G. McConnell, Esq., of this city, was appointed Commissioner to examine the claims and make distribution of the money in the Registry of the Court.

James McGovern vs. the steam tug "Tom Reese," in admiralty. The return day of the rule on the master and contractors, to show cause why the proceeds of certain freighting should not be paid into court, is extended to the 15th inst. Montooth for motion.

House and Sign Painting.

The best and cheapest in the city, at John T. Gray's, No. 54 Ninth street. 7ths

The New Colonnade Hotel,
Philadelphia, Pa., is one of the largest hotels in the country.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

THE STANDARD OIL REFINERY ABLAZE

Loss $50,000 to $75,000—Buildings and Large Amount of Oil Destroyed—Many Barrels Burned.

During the storm, reported elsewhere, which took place yesterday afternoon, the lightning struck in several places and caused much damage. A tank containing 3,000 barrels of oil at the Fairview oil works, on the south side of the Allegheny river, in Ross township, was struck by lightning and the contents were totally destroyed, involving considerable loss.

The largest fire which has taken place in this city for a long time, occurred at the works of the Standard oil refinery located near the bank of the Allegheny river.

THE STANDARD WORKS

are located as stated and are in the Eighteenth ward. The officers of the company are, M. Graver, President and A. F. Brookes, Secretary. The refinery known as town is on Duquesne Way. The company at the place named own and occupy about twenty acres area, the works are among the largest in this vicinity. The buildings are located on both sides of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and are among the neatest and most substantial used for the business. The refinery proper is located south of the railroad, while all of the receiving tanks for both refined and crude oils, together with the distillate house, the paint-shop, warehouse, etc., are below the railroad and between that and the river. The buildings south of the railroad are located a considerable distance from it, while those on the north side are close upon it. They were arranged lengthwise and, altogether, extended a distance of two hundred feet, with a width of fifty feet toward the main. In the rear of these were located a number of tanks. Between the railroad and the buildings mentioned, and in the open air, the barrels were put in order, and a large number of them were lying there at the time of the fire.

THE FIRE.

It was about a quarter past three o'clock when the lightning struck No. 10 tank of crude oil, which was located on the northern side of the railroad and near the west end of the works. The oil was set on fire, and although it burned fiercely, particular apprehension for the works was not felt. An alarm was sent from box 56, but the men, not in a hurry to work, and box 76, at Forty-eighth street was tried with success. This alarm was received at near four o'clock, and was responded to by the Independent and Cross Engine companies, the Niagara Hose Company and the Harry Oliver Hook and Ladder Company, with Assistant Chief Hamill in command. Chief White did not respond for the reason that his horse on account of lameness was out of service.

FURTHER AID CALLED.

Upon his arrival on the ground, Assistant Chief Hamill finding that the fire was likely to be extensive, sent a message to Allen, calling the Chief Engineer and Henry Hays engine company, which was promptly responded to. A volume of flame shot up from the burning oil in the tank, threatening destruction to all the buildings near, as well as to the immense quantities of oil and other inflammable stock stored near. The firemen engaged in the refinery set to work removing empty barrels and other moveable property which was dangerously near the burning buildings, tanks, &c., with water. The oil contained in the tank was set on fire by sparks of the flames, until about seven o'clock, when

A SECOND ALARM

was found necessary, and was given from box No. 74. This brought the Eagle, Duquesne and Creighton engine companies, the latter from East Liberty. The occasion of this alarm was the bursting of the tank from which the flames spread to the distillate house, a two-story brick building located at the west end of the property. At this time the heat in the immediate vicinity became intense, and the firemen were forced to retreat from the place they had heretofore held. From a corn-field west of the property the Henry Hays boys had to drop their hose, as also had those who were upon the railroad in front of the buildings. Nearly five hundred feet of hose were burned or so damaged as to be rendered worthless. The fire spread to the settling house in the rear of the main buildings on that side of the railroad, and in the attempt to save the others fronting the track. There was no possibility of saving any of these, but the firemen labored to keep the flames so that the main buildings upon the north side of the track might be preserved. In this they fortunately succeeded, and deserve much credit. They also saved a barrel storing house, a brick building for the engineer, also on the south side of the track.

At about nine o'clock the Chief Engineer was enabled to send three of the engine companies home but the oil still burned fiercely and cast a glare over the city for hours.

THE LOSS, INSURANCE, &c.

All of the buildings between the railroad and the river, except the small one to the east, already mentioned, were totally destroyed together with all in it. In tank and the barrels stored there. The buildings were worth probably $15,000. The loss in oil was 7,500 barrels crude and 1,800 barrels refined, while between 4 and 500 empty barrels were burned. The officers of the company estimate the loss at from $50,000 to $75,000. So congratulate themselves upon the saving of the main portion of the refinery & mate north of the railroad. The insurance is as follows: Phœnix, of Hartford, $3,000, distributed among the following Pittsburgh companies: Pittsburgh, Monongahela, Artisans, Diamond, Citizens and Humboldt; Mutual of Allegheny city. This insurance is upon buildings and contents.

Several bends of the Valley road were warped but none of the cross-ties were burned. Upon the occasion of the visit of President Atkinson, of this city, Mr. Hartupee and several members of the Allegheny Board of Councils, the working of the engines was entirely satisfactory, and connection will be made with the pumps this morning.

INVESTIGATION was yesterday made by Mr. Knox, of the South Side, charging two coal miners named Lee and Mayhew with threatening his life, deponent, who is superintendent of the coal works. The defendants, it appears, had been discharged from the works. They were arrested and committed to await a hearing before acting Mayor McMasters.

YESTERDAY an officer Marsh, of the Union Depot police, saw a notorious thief in one of the cars of the Cleveland express train, and entering the car, he pointed the man out and made public proclamation that the individual was one of the most expert thieves, pickpockets and blacklegs of the State of Ohio. The individual thus mildly characterized left the car at once.

COL. E. J. UNGER, the gentlemanly Superintendent of the Union Depot hotel, accompanied by his excellent wife and accomplished daughter, Mary, left this morning for a trip to Niagara Falls, Canandaigua, Seneca Lake, where they spend the Sabbath at the grand Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly grounds. Hosts of the friends of the Colonel and his amiable wife and daughter, wish them a delightful trip and a safe return home.

MAY will reflect over that the Andrew Jackman a few months ago went with his family to Florida, partly on account of about sixty families of Allegheny county and vicinity interested in the lands of Florida as a field for emigration. His friends will be glad to know that Mr. Jackman is exceedingly pleased with the country, and that himself and wife which he has met. He is now engaged putting into running order a considerable quantity of mill machinery on the plantation of the late Captain John M. Taylor, near Ocala, Marion county, and it seems not unlikely that he will return thither as proposed emigrants to purchase the whole estate.

Hartford Steam Laundry.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 11, 1871.—Doing the most extensive business in this city, and defies all stones, at all times to turnout the best of work. We are using Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch," we are using Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch," and pronounce it, for its adaptability to general family washing, uniform whiteness, strength and purity, the perfection of quality. In saying this, we are but reiterating the sentiments of all parties who have the well known superior qualities of your goods.

Yours very truly,
GEO. F. STEARNS.

THE STORM.

Another Disastrous Visitation—A Considerable Amount of Damage Done by Wind and Lightning.

A season more remarkable than this, for damaging storm visitations, is not often experienced. Breezes and showers seems to have resolved themselves into things of the past, and we have, in place of them, tornadoes and torrents. Yesterday added another to the list of destructive storms, though happily, so far as can be ascertained, no lives were sacrificed, and the property loss was less than on some other occasions. The most serious, by far, of the losses, was that from the fire at the Standard Oil Works, caused by lightning, as reported elsewhere.

Yesterday was one of the most intensely hot days of the season, and the great heat was in itself the prediction of a storm for which people hopefully waited, in anticipation of a cooler atmosphere. Between two and three o'clock the storm came, and came suddenly. In a very short time the entire sky was covered with dense black clouds. Scarcely a breath of air had been stirring all at once the wind commenced blowing with great violence, and for a time the air was thick with whirling clouds of dust, so that objects could hardly be seen across the streets, and people were in dismay to be out in the dust and in the subsequent rain presented the miserable appearance of being out in a very early fall indeed.

The rain began to fall, very moderately at first, but with fast increasing volume, until it poured down; and with it came hail and consiederable thunder, accompanied by very vivid lightning. Thoughts of another flood like that of July, occurred to many people, and the streets in the lower districts, fearful by that deluge were naturally greatly apprehensive, but the rain, though very violent, did not last in the rain at its hardest lasted but a short time, and did but little damage.

It was during the lightning that the lightning struck the barn. The wind was of great force, and wrought havoc in the shade trees. Trees were uprooted or twisted off, telegraph poles were prostrated, arbors and summer houses were demolished, signs and awnings blown off, and in several instances houses were blown completely down.

Heavy damage was done by the wind at the foundry of A. Hartupee & Co., at the foot of Second avenue. The gale was at its large force in the Second avenue gable, and in order to form a returning eddy as it rushed in. The reflected current struck the gable wall with such force as to throw it out upon the street, and a very large portion of the wall fell in sudden ruin. Second avenue, for its entire width, is blocked up by the fallen bricks. Portions of the tumbling wall fell against Carroll & Snowden's boiler factory opposite, and caused no small degree of consternation among those inside. No damage resulted in this baffling, and fortunately, no person whatever was injured. Had the wall been blown in, instead of out, the results would have been disastrous indeed.

A portion of the roof of Zug's rolling mill, near the cut on Thirteenth street, was carried away by the wind, and two large stacks were blown down. Happily no person was injured here either.

Two new brick houses on Webster avenue, one belonging to a man by the name of Gallagher, and the other to an Italian whose name we could not learn were blown completely down. Fortunately, were both unoccupied, not having been quite completed.

The house of Mrs. Graham, corner of Sampson and Webster, Allegheny, was partially unroofed by the wind. The dwelling was partially destroyed by the great fire of the Fourth of July, and had but just reached a state for occupation again, when this second calamity befell it.

It was reported last night that two houses at Saw Mill Run had been blown down, but the report was not credited.

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, on Ninth street, struck by lightning and damaged to some extent.

Considerable damage was done by the wind about Two Mile Run. Sheds and barns in places were blown down, fences demolished and trees uprooted or broken off. A large piece of board walk, on Lowry street, was taken up bodily and blown away.

A number of barges, moored near Lindsay & McCutcheon's mill, Allegheny, were blown away from their fastenings, and carried out to the bar, where they grounded.

One of the large plate-glass windows of Semple's drug store, on Penn avenue, near Diamond alley, was blown in.

A large tree in the yard on Cedar avenue, Allegheny, was uprooted. Three telegraph poles on Western avenue were blown down, and a large tree in the same locality was prostrated.

Rumors came of great damage done at New Brighton, McKeesport and other points, but the telegraph brought a contradiction of the reports.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson, since our last report:

Charles R. Renny to Wm. Wilton, October 1, 1872; lot on alley between Wylie and Bluff streets, 85x18 ward, city, 20½x50 feet.....$62
Jacob Wise to Michael Heiman, June 16, 1874; lot in Snowden township, containing 2 acres 147 perches; also another lot in same township, containing 2 acres 147 perches.....$500
William Anderson, to William Rowbottom, August 7, 1871; lot on Penn avenue, Penn township, 100x150 feet.....$1,000
Jacob Doeller to Frederick Kober, June 9, 1874; quit claim of lot on Lacy street, Eighth ward, city.....$100
Michael O'Neil to William McKnight, August 3, 1874; lot on Fifth bank and Bluff streets, 22x100 feet.....$100
Christian Graeuff to Alex. Oliver, October 30, 1858; lot in Forward township, 88x84 feet.....$250
Catharine Weller to Mary Gignalgo, April 20, 1874; lot in Fifth ward, city.....$1,000
William A. Ellis to Margaret Clifford, July 22, 1874; lot in Kilbuck township, 17x44 feet.....$100
Wm. C. Dunn to J. M. Stoner, January 26, 1872; tract of land in Leet township.....$300
J. M. Stoner to A. C. Dunn, August 11, 1874; tract of land in Leet township containing 2 acres 34 perches.....$300
Wm. Kelly to Joseph Nardini, August 5, 1874; lot in Third ward, city.....$1,500
Jacob M. Schaffer to Catharine Cunningham, 4, 1874; lot an Virgin alley, Third ward, city.....$1,000
Louis Morganstern to Samuel Floyd, March 18, 1874; lot on Sixth avenue, 120x20 feet.....$11,000

THE PRIZE FIGHT EXCURSION.

The Captain of the McCormick Threatened with Prosecution.

District Attorney Reed and the Local Inspectors have announced their intention of proceeding against Captain Phillips, of the steamboat McCormick, for violation of the steamboat law. The boat had been granted a permit to carry a "moonlight excursion" down the Ohio, on Thursday. The Inspectors, however, discovered that the boat was going to carry her passengers to the prize fight, revoked the permit, and notified Captain Phillips accordingly. Notwithstanding this, the boat proceeded to her destination. The violation of the act of Congress constituted in sailing without a permit, is punishable by fine, and passengers than should have been carried. The Inspectors have instructed an assistant to the prize fight from Rochester, under somewhat similar circumstances, will also receive the attention of the Government officers, so it is said.

Sudden Death.

Coroner McCalvin held an inquest last evening on the body of Ernest Bonnet, who died suddenly at about five P. M. at his residence in a court off Virgin alley above Smithfield street. The deceased was sitting playing with his child when he suddenly rose up and dropped into the chair, dead. He was forty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and five children. He was an Italian and a fruit vender by occupation. A verdict of death from heart disease was rendered.

Pittsburgh Monumental
Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street.
ALEXANDER CASKEY.

W. B. McLean & Co.

desire to call attention to their fine stock of new and fashionable furniture, at Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street. Ladies are invited to call and examine the styles.

The Columbia House,
At Cape May, is keeping well filled this season. And the cause of this is that Mr. Bolton makes home terms to families, while the location is the very finest on the Island. 7ths

Furniture—Wholesale and Retail.

Full and complete assortment of the best styles of furniture at W. B. McLean & Co.'s, 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

The Best Flours on the Market are the
Pearl Steam Mills Two Star,
and
Pittsburgh City Mills Choice Amber,
made from Kentucky and Tennessee white and winter wheats, by
LANGENHEIM, BOLL, KENNEDY & CO.
Quality and weight of each barrel (196 lbs) and sacks (49 lbs), strictly guaranteed.

Country Merchants
who deal in Drugs, Dyes, Medicines, Paints and Perfumery, will find it to their advantage to call on Clarman & McKennan, 85 Market street, are selling the above goods to dealers at exceedingly low prices. Call and compare every article in the Drug line sold in country stores, and as this firm have, for a long time, made a specialty of goods for that trade, they are enabled to sell at prices much lower than is usual in the trade. They give special attention to *Fine Indigo, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Goods*, &c. Their reputation this house has acquired for selling none other than the pure goods is well known, and gives character to any article obtained there. They are constantly adding to their assortment many novelties, and have special arrangements with importers and manufacturers by which they are immediately supplied upon with new goods as fast as they appear, and with this fact their stock and assortment will always be found greater and fresher than is usual among dealers. Merchants in this and consult their interest will certainly call on this firm, examine their assortment and obtain prices. It will be to their interest to wait upon you whether you purchase or not.

BLAIRSVILLE.

Death of a Bank President---The Storm of Yesterday.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., August 12, 1874.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Columbus Bell, President of the First National Bank of Blairsville, died at his residence this morning. He was one of our most esteemed citizens.

A violent storm passed over here this afternoon, about three o'clock. There was much wind but little rain. The damage is to fruit alone.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1874.

LEONARD JEROME'S MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT ON HIS DAUGHTER.

Among the papers recorded at the Register's office, yesterday was the settlement made by Leonard W. Jerome and wife, in view of the contemplated marriage of their daughter Jennie with Lord Randolph Henry Spencer Churchill, son of the English Marquis of Blandford. Under the marriage settlement Thos. M. Foote, of this city, and George Charles Spencer Churchill, Marquis of Blandford, are constituted trustees to receive and pay over an annuity of $10,000 in gold; and it is stipulated that in case Lady Churchill (Miss Jerome) should die before her husband, leaving no issue, that $125,000 in gold shall thereafter be paid to Lord Churchill, and further provision is made for the payment of $250,000 in gold to the heirs, should both of them die leaving issue of their marriage. The Union League Club House is made security for this settlement.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

France.

PARTICULARS OF BAZAINE'S ESCAPE.

PARIS, August 12.—It has been ascertained that the plan for Marshal Bazaine's escape from the Island of Ste. Marguerite was arranged six weeks ago. It was the work of Madame Bazaine. The Marshal refused at first to fly, but finally, owing to his failure to obtain some modification of his sentence, yielded. He sailed from the island in the steam yacht Baron Ricasoli, belonging to an Italian company. The prisoner was landed in a French vessel. He was accompanied in his flight by his wife and brother. His place of refuge is not known. Some persons say he is in Spain. The domiciles at the fort where the Marshal was imprisoned have been arrested.

PARIS, August 12.—The *Journal des Debats* argues that the crime of which Bazaine was convicted renders him liable to extradition, and France should demand his surrender.

England.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT CROP.

LONDON, August 12.—The Mark Lane *Express*, in its review of the breadstuffs market, has the following in regard to the wheat crop:

"We are now at the middle of harvest, and new wheat shows nothing to indicate more than average quality and growth, though some of it shows more than average ripeness. Some of our contemporaries say the crop will be two-thirds above average; others one-third, and others about average, while some think it will be below average. An immense amount of wheat is yet unharvested, and an increase of rain would be serious. There is a great diversity of opinion about crops in France and Belgium."

In closing its review, the *Express* says: "We do not see how the price of wheat can be much depressed."

Spain.

RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC BY ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY.

MADRID, August 12.—The *Imparcial* reports that England, France and Germany have formally recognized the Spanish Republic.

PARIS, August 12.—The Spanish representative at Paris has applied to Madrid for the full credentials of a Minister, as France has declared her readiness to recognize Spain.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY IMMINENT.

LONDON, August 12.—A change of ministry is imminent at Madrid. It is thought that General Dominique will succeed to the supreme command of the Army of the North.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.—Steamships Belgic, Neckar, Victoria and Samaria, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 12, 5 P. M.—Rate of discount in open market, for three months' bills, per cent. Consols for money 93⅞@93⅝; for account 93⅞@93⅝. U. S. 5-20's of 1865, old, 93⅝; new 4½, 93⅝; new 5's, 106⅝. New York Central 94; Erie 20@20¾; do preferred 46. Refined petroleum 1.

PARIS, August 12.—Rentes 63 francs 80 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 12.—5-20's, 1882, 99.

ANTWERP, August 12.—Refined petroleum 28 francs.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.—Cotton strong; middling upland 8¼@8⅝d; Orleans 8⅝@8⅝d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs quiet. Bacon—long clear middles 44s 6d; short clear 45s 6d. Cheese 61s 6d. Lard 62s 6d.

DETROIT.

Meeting of the State Anti-Prohibition Convention---Spirit of the Resolutions.

DETROIT, August 12.—The State Anti-prohibition Convention met here this morning. About three hundred delegates were present. E. W. Andrews of Bay City, was elected President, and made a brief speech in favor of license as the only effectual means of dealing with intemperance. The report of the committee on resolutions was then submitted. The resolutions declare that public policy demands a radical change; that prohibitory legislation has had no other practical result than to increase the very evils intended to be cured; declaring in favor of initiating a law to punish the liquor traffic, but not as a penalty upon those engaged in it for perpetrating a wrong, nor as concounding it with those traffic has been carried on openly and fully under the present Constitution. The resolutions also favors granting the right to persons for adulterating, and argue that by the passage of a license law the business of retailing liquor will be confined to responsible persons, the character of business will be elevated and public morals improved. Levi Bishop delivered a speech, in which he argued the total failure of prohibition, and favored electing no executive officers of the State who are not pledged to the license system. After the election of a central committee, consisting of two members from each Congressional district, the convention adjourned.

THE CHOCTAW ELECTION.

Probable Success of the Progressive Party.

PARSONS, KANSAS, August 12.—Dispatches received here to-day indicate the election of the Progressive candidate for the Choctaw Governorship of that nation. The election was held August 5th for the purpose of electing a Governor, Legislature and all the principle offices of that people. Returns already received show that the Progressive or Liberal party have made great gains in members of the Legislature, and probably the election of the Governor and Liberal party succeed, it will have an important bearing on the adoption of a Territorial form of government, the allotment of lands and the admission and finally trial of the principles advocated by Colonel Boudinot and other enlightened and liberal citizens of the Indian Territory.

HARRISBURG PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

Nomination of a State Ticket--Adoption of a Radical Prohibition Platform.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—The State Prohibition party's nominating convention, at Harrisburg, adopted a radical platform favoring the Prohibition of the liquor traffic. The following nominations were made: Lieutenant Governor, Benjamin Rush Bradford; Judge of the Supreme Court, Simeon B. Chase; Auditor General, Calvin Parsons; Secretary of Internal Affairs, W. P. Cutherston. A State Central Committee was appointed, with James Black chairman.

CASUALTIES.

Workman Injured at Lancaster, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LANCASTER, O., August 12, 1874.

Theodore Kinney, a workman in Arney's foundry, was caught in the machinery this afternoon and horribly mangled. His body was bruised and gashed in several places, and his left arm broken in three places.

Church Steeple Burned—Narrow Escape of a Funeral Party.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., August 12, 1874.

During a severe storm, about three o'clock this afternoon, the church at Fremont, in this county, was struck by lightning and considerably shattered. Five or six ladies standing in the vestibule were prostrated, but none fatally injured so far as reported. A funeral party was just about to enter the church.

Fatal Accident to a Traveling Agent.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.—Andy Higman, agent for the Champion Fire Extinguisher, while exhibiting the merits of the machine in Winchester, Kentucky, yesterday, fell off his carriage and broke his neck.

Killed by a Falling Tree.

COLUMBUS, August 12.—Jacob White, a farmer living near this city, while hauling wood to day, during a heavy storm, was struck by a falling tree and instantly killed.

FIRE RECORD.

Marseilles, Illinois—$60,000.

CHICAGO, August 12.—A fire broke out at Marseilles, near Ottawa, this morning, in Black's paper mill, which was almost entirely consumed. Loss $60,000.

Montreal—$30,000.

MONTREAL, August 12.—Seven large tenements were destroyed by fire at The Tanneries this morning, rendering about thirty families homeless and consuming $30,000 worth of property.

Warren County, Kentucky—$80,000.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.—In Woodburn, Warren county, Kentucky, a few nights since, Watkin's large tobacco factory was burned to the ground, with 30,000 pounds of tobacco. Loss $80,000, insured for about $60,000.

Obstinacy of Spotted Tail's Band.

OMAHA, August 12.—An arrival from Spotted Tail's agency, to-day, says Spotted Tail's band refuses to move to the new reservation, as proposed by Bishop Hare and other Commissioners, and are very indignant and much excited over it. It is probable force will have to be used to make them move. The Indians at both reservations are in a high state of excitement over the killing of Stabber and party, reported a few days ago. Custer's movement causes the Indians evident anxiety, they fearing it is a movement to crush them between Generals Ord's and Custer's forces.

THE BEECHER BUSINESS.

No Compromise for Tilton---How Moulton's Statement Got Shortened---It will be Published Simultaneously with Beecher's ---The Committee at Work in Secret--- The Reporters Learn Nothing of Last Night's Work---Tilton's Connubial Correspondence Published in Chicago.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Theodore Tilton gave an emphatic contradiction to-day to the story kept afloat since the suppression of the statement made by Mr. Moulton, that a compromise would be made which would be satisfactory to all concerned in the scandal. Tilton says, for his part, he will enter upon a compromise "when pawing stones blossom into roses." The presentation to the Committee by Moulton of a short statement instead of a long one, which he had first prepared, is said to have been the result of another tripartite agreement, the parties thereto being General Butler, General Tracy, of the counsel for Beecher and the Investigating Committee, Moulton, Butler and Tracy are represented to have agreed that Moulton should confine himself in his statement to the documents alluded to by Tilton in his statement, and Moulton has consented in the hope that some way might be found to bring about a better condition of affairs.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Mr. Winslow, of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, said to-day that it had been arranged that Moulton's statement should not be made public until Beecher's statement had been heard by the Investigating Committee. Both statements will be published simultaneously. It is stated that Moulton, Tilton and the latter's lawyer (Morris) have all left town.

TILTON'S MARITAL CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED.

CHICAGO, August 12.—The *Tribune* to-morrow prints the marital correspondence between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, extending over a term of four years and up to within three months of Mrs. Tilton's alleged confession. These letters make over four pages of the *Tribune*. They are extraordinary samples of passionate affection on both sides, and contain frequent allusions to Mr. Beecher and his visits to Mrs. Tilton. They were given to the *Tribune* correspondent by Judge Morris, Mr. Tilton's counsel, and are generally genuine.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The movements of the Beecher Investigating Committee are daily being more completely wrapped up and veiled in impenetrable mystery. This evening, for more than an hour, no race could be found of them. Visits were paid by members of the press to Mr. Shearman and Mr. Storrs' residences, but no clue to their whereabouts could be obtained. Mr. Beecher's house, on Columbia Heights, was fixed upon as the only place where the Committee were likely to be, and the sidewalks, in consequence, were thronged with newspaper reporters. About half-past nine o'clock Mr. Hill drove up in a carriage, accompanied by a strange gentleman, and entered the house. Mr. Willard O. Bartlett, Mr. Shearman and Mr. Hill entered a short time after. None of the members of the Committee were observed to enter, and it is supposed they had gone there at an early hour. The Committee adjourned about half-past eleven, but would give no information as to their movements. Mr. Moulton's statement, however, they said would not be made public to-night, nor could they say when it would be ready. It is not known whether Beecher was before the Committee, but it is believed he was not.

Important Arrest of Counterfeiters.

ST JOSEPH, Mo., August 12.—For some days past A. M. Irving, Sheriff of Davies county and Deputy United States Marshal, together with Detective Buckworth, of St. Louis, and Special United States Agent Carnes, of Kansas, have been in this city working up a counterfeiting case. To-day the case culminated in the arrest of Robert L. Gillian, a wealthy farmer and stock dealer, residing near Jamesport, Daviess county, and A. W. Adams, a farmer and saloon keeper of Lineville, Iowa, partly latter arrived on the morning train of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, in response to a telegram sent him requesting him to come at once. Gillian, upon the liquor in his custody, and over eight thousand dollars of counterfeit money found in his carpet-bag, consisting of fifties on the National Traders' Bank of Chicago, and some twenties and fifties of legal tender United States notes. The first are so well executed as to be almost beyond detection. Gillian has sold several thousand dollars of the money to parties in this city, and has unquestionably disposed of large sums of it over North Missouri and Kansas. One Bradley, arrested in Kansas City last week for passing counterfeit money, purchased it of Gillian. Both the men arrested were taken before the United States Commissioner, waived an examination and were committed to appear before the District Court at Jefferson City. The case has been so well managed that it is a clear case against them.

The St. Louis Abortionist—Secret Inquest on the Body of Lena Miller.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—The Coroner's inquest was held to-day on the body of Lena Miller, the mulatto girl who died in the hands of the abortionist, Julia Fortmeyer, but reporters were excluded and the evidence taken in private. The Coroner promised to furnish some information to-night, but at the present writing (11 o'clock) nothing has been given to the press. It is pretty freely asserted that this secret inquest has been held that the names of several physicians and a number of well known citizens, said to be implicated in the transactions of Madame Fortmeyer, may be suppressed. Much indignation is expressed at the action of Coroner Voerster. Mrs. Fortmeyer has made several contradictory statements regarding her operations, mentioning the names of well known physicians and gentlemen and ladies in the city as assisting her in her diabolical business or receiving service at her hand; but the press refrained from publishing them on her authority preferring to wait until the facts were developed at the inquest. The singular conduct of Coroner Voerster, therefore, is severely commented upon.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

DIRECTORS OF BELT RAILROAD.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 12.—At the annual meeting of the Belt Railroad Company, held in this city to-day, the following Board of Directors was elected: B. E. Smith, J.